Woman's Journal And Suffrage News

VOL. 46. NO. 42. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915 FIVE CENTS

D. A. R. APPLAUD WILSON'S STAND

President Tells National Body He Yielded to Women in Declaring Conviction

President Wilson, in his address before the Daughters of the American Revolution in Washington on Monday, took occasion to refer to equal suffrage as follows:

"I know of no body of persons comparable to a body of ladies for creating at atmosphere of opinion. I have myself in part yielded to the influence of that atmosphere. For it took me a long time to observe how I was going to vote in New Jersey."

The audience gave the President's remarks hearty and ringing applause.

NATION'S EDITORS RENDER VERDICT

Suffrage Poll of States Made By Literary Digest Proves Strong in Favor

The Literary Digest of Oct. 9 published the results of a nation-wide poll of the press on equal suffrage. The impartiality of the Literary Digest is beyond question, and the results of its questionnaire point like a weathervane to a victory for votes for women.

"To state the result briefly," says the Literary Digest, "the 'ayes' have it."

The poll was conducted by sending out letters to a thousand newspapers in all parts of the country, requesting that they answer two questions, one to determine the editorial attitude, and the other to discover the sentiment of the community represented.

The Literary Digest found that an overwhelming majority of editors favor equal suffrage.

Out of a total of 526 replies, 391 were affirmative, 97 negative, and 38 undecided. "The half thousand who did not reply may perhaps represent the large fraction of the people who view the subject with indifference," says the Digest.

The poll also showed that a majority of communities favored equal suffrage in the opinion of the editors. The actual figures were: favorable, 237; undecided, 133; negative, 156. Among the undecided, however, a large majority were said to be "rapidly becoming more favorable."

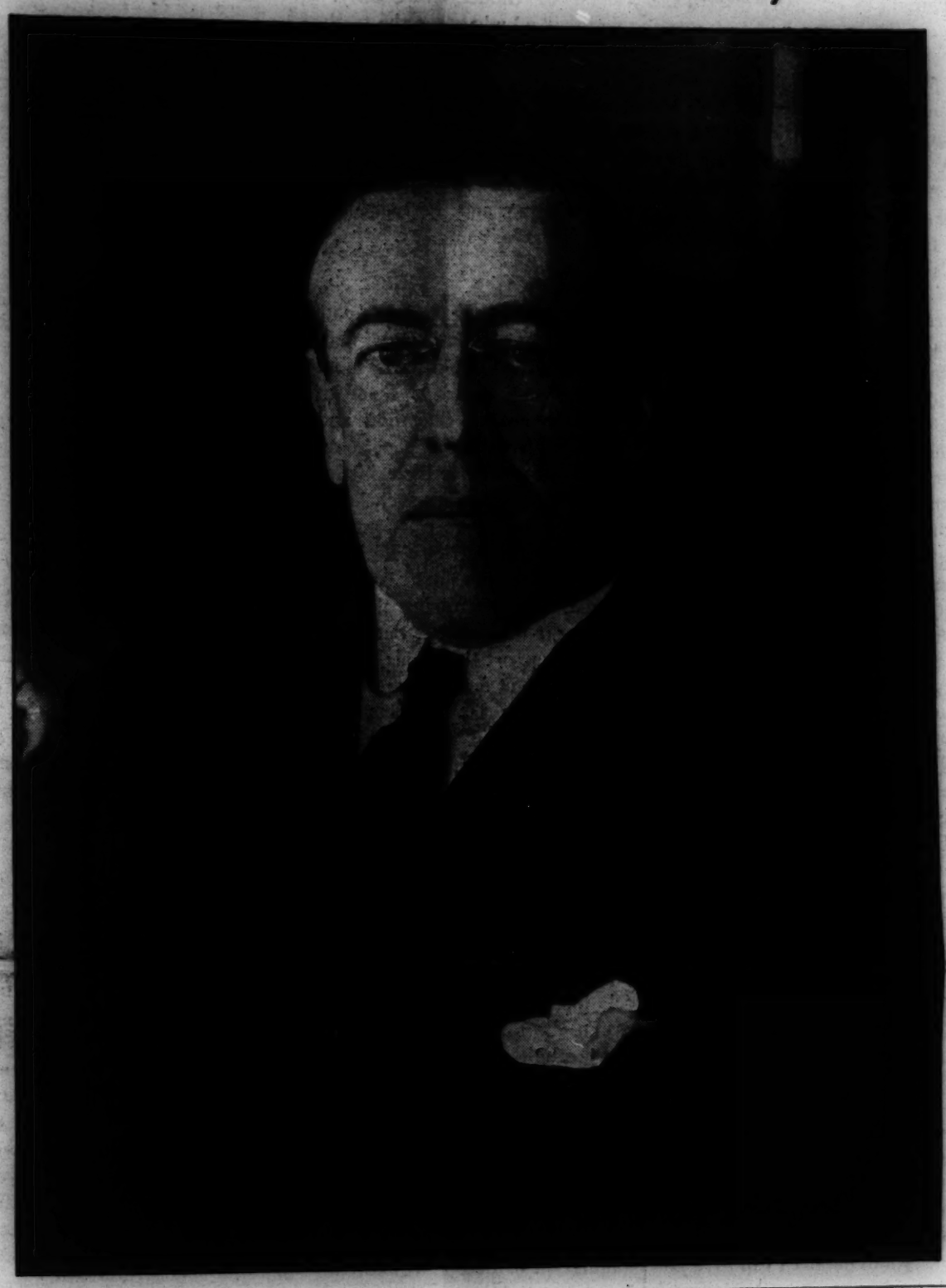
One of the most significant phases of the poll is the fact that not only the editors, but the communities of the campaign States showed a majority in favor, and this despite the fact that the Literary Digest included among the campaign States not only the four which vote this year, but also Iowa, West Virginia, South Dakota, Arkansas and Louisiana, the last of which should not have been counted.

THE LITERARY DIGEST'S POLL

	EDITORS			COMMUNITIES		
	Favorable	Undecided	Opposed	Favorable	Undecided	Opposed
Suffrage States	99	4	12	103	7	6
Campaign States	98	14	16	62	46	21
New England States ..	14	4	5	3	10	3
Southern States	40	6	29	9	18	48
Other States	121	9	33	44	50	69
Total*	372	37	95	221	131	147

*It will be seen that this total does not tally exactly with the one given above. The discrepancy is probably due to late returns which were not included in the analyzed figures.

He Will Vote Yes Next Tuesday



President Wilson says: "I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State . . . . I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change."

PRINCETON HEAD DECLARES STAND

President John Grier Hibben Will Vote Favorably on October 19 in New Jersey

President John Grier Hibben, of Princeton University, last week followed the example of President Wilson and declared himself in favor of equal suffrage. He is convinced of the justice of the suffragists' arguments and will vote for the amendment to give New Jersey women the ballot on Oct. 19.

Among the members of the Princeton faculty who are supporting equal suffrage is also Dr. Duncan Spaeth, English professor and crew coach.

Of the six States which have the largest percentage of young people in school, four are suffrage States. Kansas leads, and the others are Utah, Nebraska, Iowa and Idaho.

Seven States let ex-convicts vote.

EXPECT TO SWEEP JERSEY BY 25,000

Suffrage Leaders Predict Support of President Means Victory at next Tuesday's Polls

"We will carry New Jersey by at least 25,000 majority and this State will have the proud distinction of leading all the Eastern States in its justice to women," said Mrs. E. F. Feickert, president of the New Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association, last week, in discussing the influence of President Wilson's support.

The State Association has an enrolled membership of 100,000 in its 150 branches.

"President Wilson's support," she continued, "will certainly mean a suffrage victory in New Jersey, and we are rejoicing that he has made his announcement at this time. With such a man as our President this decision can only be the result of earnest conviction. His policy in all public affairs, indicating as it does a

(Continued on page 334.)

WILSON EMPHATIC IN JERSEY CRISIS

President Says Equal Suffrage Will Greatly Benefit State and Will Vote Yes

President Wilson will vote for equal suffrage at the special election in New Jersey Oct. 19. No doubt of the President's attitude was left when last week he issued a statement from the White House declaring not only his intention of casting his ballot for the amendment but adding that he believed New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change. He made it clear that he spoke as a private citizen and not in his official capacity.

The President's complete statement was as follows:

"I intend to vote for woman suffrage in New Jersey, because I believe that the time has come to extend that privilege and responsibility to the women of the State; but I shall vote, not as the leader of my party in the nation, but only upon my private conviction as a citizen of New Jersey, called upon by the Legislature of the State to express his conviction at the polls. I think that New Jersey will be greatly benefited by the change.

"My position with regard to the way in which this great question should be handled is well known. I believe that it should be settled by the States, and not by the National Government, and that, in no circumstances, should it be made a party question, and my view has grown stronger at every turn of the agitation."

CABINET FOLLOWS WILSON'S STAND

President's Advisors Almost to a Man Declare in Favor of Votes for Women

President Wilson's cabinet has almost unanimously declared in favor of equal suffrage. Not only is every member from a State voting on the question this fall, with the possible exception of Secretary Lansing, in favor of the movement, but Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of the Interior Lane are all suffragists.

Of the ten cabinet officials seven are on record as in favor. Secretary of State Lansing says he has not made up his mind, and Secretary of Agriculture Houston nd Attorney-General Gregory are still to be heard from. Mrs. Houston is known to be favorable.

Not only is Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President, a suffragist, but Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post, a majority of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, the chief of police of the District of Columbia and a number of other Federal officials, appointees of President Wilson, have also declared for the enfranchisement of women.

NAKED TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO

New Jersey Man, Tired of Conflicting Stories, Asks Unbiased Lawyer for Statement—Long Letter Contains Convincing Facts—Author was Former Anti-Suffragist, But That Was When He Lived in Non-Suffrage State

MR. MYRON E. DOUGLAS, of Woodbury, N. J., grew tired of hearing conflicting stories about the effects of equal suffrage in Colorado. He didn't know whether to believe the Governors and Senators of that State, who praised the women voters, or the so-called "business man," who came into New Jersey to tell the inside story of Colorado politics.

"All our right-thinking men intend to act justly toward the women of Gloucester County," said Mr. Douglas. But in order to act justly, one had to know the truth. And what was the truth about Colorado?

Mr. Douglas knew a way to find out.

"Years ago," he says, "Andrew H. Wood was my high school chum. We were roommates later at the University of Michigan. Subsequently he held a professorship in the University. Now he is a practicing attorney in Denver and a professor in the Denver Law School. A scholarly man of affairs, I believe he is neither a partisan nor a politician. He has no axe to grind. So I telegraphed Mr. Wood to get the facts about Colorado. I submit my telegram and the reply because I believe they tell the naked truth about the effect of suffrage in Colorado."

Following are Mr. Douglas's inquiry and Mr. Wood's answer:

THE TELEGRAM.

Woodbury, N. J.,
September 22, 1915.

Andrew H. Wood,
Attorney-at-Law,
Foster Building,
Denver, Colo.

Suffrage amendment New Jersey Constitution to be voted upon next month. About effects women's vote in Colorado two factions' statistics conflict. Please write me your conclusions for or against, according your observation. Because uninfluenced for what you get out of politics shall value your opinion more than anyone else's.

(Signed) M. E. DOUGLAS.

THE REPLY

September 24, 1915.

Mr. Myron E. Douglas,
147 Evergreen Avenue,
Woodbury, N. J.

My dear Douglas:—

I received your telegram of Sept. 22, asking me to write you my conclusions for or against woman's suffrage, as formed from my observation here.

I presume you think that as I am living in Colorado I am conversant with the arguments on this question and that I can dictate offhand a complete exposition of the subject without any previous thought or research. The fact is, however, that I am not at all well informed on the details of this controversy. It has long been an academic rather than a practical question in this State, and it is scarcely ever discussed here. I have not heard a speech nor a sermon upon it that I remember, during the past ten years. Equal suffrage as a question of State policy in Colorado has been finally and conclusively decided so long ago that most Coloradoans have forgotten what were the reasons advanced against it. Like the slavery question, it is now chiefly a matter of historical interest.

I think equal suffrage was adopted in this State in 1893, and in 1901 we passed a constitutional amendment confirming it by a majority about three times as large as that which it received at first. Since then the question has never been voted upon directly or indirectly and there is no organized faction here in any way opposed to the amendment so far as I have ever heard. Equal suffrage is a settled fact and we do not think or talk about disfranchising the women any more than we think or talk of disfranchising the men. I have, however, at different times noticed articles in magazines published outside the State, raising this old question and doubting the good results of equal suffrage where it prevails. The interest and opposition which such foreign expressions have from time to time excited is another element, like its historical aspect, that has tended to prevent the question from becoming an entirely forgotten one in this State.

I ought to add also that I have heard of several defeated politicians, some men and some women, who have tried to vent their ill will against the State by decrying woman's suffrage, but their influence is quite negligible.

In trying to recall the phases of this question which might interest you, I am taken back in memory to our college days, when we used to try to settle this and all other great problems on the campus at Ann Arbor. As college students, we had very little empirical knowledge and therefore most naturally our discussions proceeded along *a priori* lines; but I am going to confine myself now to the more important side of this controversy and what I think you most desire from me, namely, conclusions of fact. As to details I can give you only such as my recollection may afford, unaided by research, because, to my regret, I have not the time at present to do more.

In the first place the women do want the ballot and they do vote. I understand that our voting population is about 57 per cent. men, but the men cast on the average only about 55 per cent. of the votes, and in some precincts the women regularly cast over one half of the votes. Further, Colorado casts about twice as many votes in proportion to her population as are cast in any male suffrage State in the Union.

The women of ill repute try to avoid voting as much as possible and they try to avoid giving any information about themselves, such as name, address, or other matters of identification; but the politicians in power have these women completely under their control through the police department, as is true in all large cities, and so such women are usually forced to vote in one way or another. Their influence in any election, however, is quite inconsiderable as they do not comprise one half of one per cent. of the women of the State; they are wholly confined to three or four precincts of the largest cities, and there are practically none of them in most of the small towns.

The effect of the women's vote upon our legislation is very great, tending to make our laws more humane and to adapt them to what the health, education and moral welfare of the people require. The women have instigated or made possible such legislation as our Mothers' Compensation Law, our strict child labor laws, our eight hour law for women, our law raising the age of consent to 18 years, our drastic non-support law, our white slave law, our factory inspection law, and our laws taking the schools out of politics. They have also been most responsible for our extensive establishment of children's hospitals and homes, maternity homes, schools for the blind, and for mental defectives, juvenile courts, bureau of child and animal protection, free employment agencies, traveling libraries, and ex-convict labor associations. A little study of our session laws would no doubt bring to light much more legislation of this character which is largely traceable to the influence of our women's votes at the polls and our women's active work in the State Legislature, but these are what occur to me offhand.

Our women's vote causes the nomination of better men for office than would otherwise be the case and it decreases corruption in politics. Our criminals are only about five per cent. women and the women avoid crimes in respect to the ballot box to the same extent as they avoid crime in other matters. The women, by suffrage, have not brought about a political millennium in this State, it is true, but practical minded people do not expect that of any measure, and it is certain that as a whole, our women have always been an influence for good in our politics.

The women seldom seek office, especially the executive positions, but they hold many places on educational and inspection boards and in connection with charities, corrections, civil service, and children's institutions. The professional women politicians are very few indeed and their influence is slight.

I have seen no cases of women neglecting their homes or their children, or of their losing their womanliness or refinement, or of their becoming less respected because of their voting. The casting of a ballot once a year or so has no more evil effect upon them than results from their being permitted to go to the Court House with about the same frequency to pay taxes. So far as they devote themselves to any study of economic problems, or to any effort toward bettering social conditions, the effect upon them seems to be simply broadening and educating. I have heard a great many divorce cases tried in our courts. Incompatibility seems to have resulted in different cases from a great variety of causes, sometimes even from differences in religion, but I have never yet heard of political difference causing a separation of man and wife.

Lastly, I wish to refer to the effect of woman's suffrage on the polling places. I was an anti-suffragist when I lived in Michigan and I now attribute the cause of my former belief to nothing so much as to the character of the polling places. It was naturally revolting to think of a woman going to a polling place in some barber shop or pool room or shed or barn, where rowdies congregate and dispense tobacco smoke and vile language. The different atmosphere of the polling places which I found here on coming to this State thirteen years ago, was very surprising to me. Most of the polling places here are in the residence districts and the voting is done in a private house, usually in the parlor, which has been arranged for the occasion. The majority of the judges and clerks of the election are usually women as they more often have time enough at their disposal to attend. One thinks no more of having a ballot handed to one by a woman clerk than of buying a stamp at the Post Office of a woman clerk, or of buying goods at a store of a woman clerk. It seems to be merely a matter of becoming accustomed to it. Husbands and wives, fathers and daughters, and brothers and sisters often go to the polls together, or several women go together or one may go alone. Polling places are always placed in respectable locations and no one would think of insulting a lady at a polling place any more than at a store or other public place. No electioneering is allowed within 100 feet of the polls and disturbances are practically unknown. The women give an air of refinement to the polls that does not exist in male suffrage States.

You say that statistics differ in regard to the results of women's suffrage in Colorado. I have no idea what statistics you are referring to; but I should be glad to answer any specific questions you may wish to ask, so far as I am able.

If there are any persons in your State who are contending that equal suffrage is not regarded favorably in Colorado, or that there is any chance of its being repealed here, I can only say that a stay here during election time will convince you otherwise.

I thought perhaps you would attend the Panama Exposition this year and that I should see you on your passing through Denver; but either I have overlooked you, or you have overlooked us, or you did not go to the Exposition. If you did not go, then do not miss it and above all don't miss us. I should be very glad to have an old-time chat with you again, and to meet your family.

Yours sincerely,
Andrew H. Wood.

SECOND CONGRESS TO BE AT HAGUE

A second international congress of women, smaller and more purely executive than the one held last April at The Hague, will meet in Berne or Amsterdam early in December, said Dr. Aletta Jacobs, acting president of the international committee of women for permanent peace, just before she sailed for Holland. The object is to decide on the next step toward a congress of neutral nations which shall consider terms of peace. Each country will be represented by five women. It is the result of the meeting of the executive committee of the International Committee, held at the Hotel McAlpin on Oct. 6. Miss Jane Addams, Madame Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary and Miss Chrystal MacMillan of Great Britain met with Dr. Jacobs at this meeting, the first to be held in America.

In Norway, where women have full suffrage, the number of divorces is six per 100,000. In Japan, where the suffrage movement has hardly got a start, the divorce rate is 215 per 100,000.

According to a dispatch from Christiania, women voted for the first time in the Norwegian general elections on Oct. 11. There were 170,000 new electors. The press forecasts that the women's vote will make far-reaching changes

---

If the average man has more leisure to think of public matters than the average woman has, it is a frightful reflection on him.—Theodore Roosevelt.

HEALTH EXPERTS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Ninety-eight Out of 100 Commend Women for Influence on Public Health

Women are destined to play an important role in the future health work of the country, according to the press reports of the recent meeting of the American Public Health Association at Rochester, N. Y. Ninety-eight out of one hundred men, members of the association, expressed themselves as favoring woman's suffrage for the effect of woman's influence on public health matters. Said Dr. W. C. Woodward, ex-president of the association, of Washington, D. C.: "The success of public health work in any community is in proportion to the extent of interest the women of the community take in it, and the greater the civic responsibility the greater the civic interest is bound to be."

From the reports of this meeting it seems that woman's part in health work has been much in evidence in the past and that all her work is not in the future. Said Dr. W. A. Evans, of Chicago: "Woman's influence in the city of Chicago has made public health officials take up questions which they have evaded and has made the council change its views as to public morals." Dr. E. H. Reede, of Colorado, said that he ascribed the good health inspection of the schools of that State to the work of the women.

November 4 is the date selected by the suffragists of New York City to ratify the victory which they feel so confident of winning Nov. 2 at the polls. A great meeting will be held at Cooper Union.

THOMAS A. EDISON AND OTHERS TELL WHY THEY WILL VOTE YES

NEW YORK PREPARES BIG PARADE

The mammoth New York parade next Saturday afternoon, October 23, is expected to break all records for suffrage processions in the country. The occupational division alone, in charge of Miss Alice Morgan Wright, is a huge triumph of organization. Full details will be given in next week's Woman's Journal.

Suffragists all over New York State were in evidence at the registration last week. Although this is considered an "off" year in New York politics, the interest in suffrage has more than made up the difference. In New York City the total of registered voters, 667,400, is 13,000 larger than it was last year, when there was an exciting contest for the Governorship and a United States Senator was elected for the first time by direct vote.

There were 1,500 women watchers at the different registration places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond on the first day of registration. On Election Day every polling place in the city will be covered. All the different organizations have for the last year been holding schools for watchers.

Suffragists combined the celebration of Fire Prevention Day with the campaign last week.

Members of the Woman Suffrage party, in canvassing the tenement districts, talked precaution against fire as well as advocating votes for women. They were not standing by the Fire Department just because the Fire Department stands by them, although they would have reason to do so, says the Evening Post.

Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the Governor, was the guest of honor at the prettiest suffrage party of the season, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Untermyer at Greystone-on-the-Hudson Sunday afternoon. A program of music was furnished and well known suffragists made addresses. Among these were Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mr. Raymond Robins and Mr. Samuel Untermyer. The meeting netted about $1,000.

Munition factories in up-State New York have been covered recently. A squad of campaigners from the Mississippi Valley discovered that by holding midnight meetings in the munition plants around Schenectady and other places, they could garner a lot of votes not otherwise accessible. The squad is led by Mrs. Walter McNab Miller of Missouri, and includes three Chicago girls,—Miss Margaret Torrison, Miss Margarete Koop and her sister, Miss Elsa Koop.

"We found that war orders were keeping two or three shifts of men going in some of these mills," Mrs. Miller reported to the National Suffrage Association, "and we decided to go after them. By holding meetings at midnight, we reach two shifts of men. The men are, on the whole, very attentive. No, we don't mind the surroundings, though a munitions factory is not exactly a frivolous place."

The "midnight squad," as it is known, has been working out of Albany, taking a single town and covering it slowly and systematically.

The village of Erin, in the Sixth Campaign District, New York, is a small place as far as population goes, for it boasts only thirty-six registered voters. But Erin shows a large majority for woman suffrage. Miss Ethel Crandall, election captain for the district, reports that out of the thirty-six, thirty-three have enrolled in favor of votes for women.

NEW JERSEY MEN GIVE REASONS FOR SUPPORT

At the request of the suffrage organizations of New Jersey, a group of the best-known men in the State have issued a statement giving their reasons for supporting the woman suffrage amendment, which is to be voted upon October 19, and replying to the anti-suffrage literature which has been franked through the State by United States Senator James E. Martine.

The group which has replied to this pamphlet includes Thomas A. Edison, Col. George Harvey, editor of the North American Review; Senator William Hughes, Attorney-General John W. Westcott, ex-Gov. J. Franklin Fort, Richard V. Lindabury, counsellor for the Prudential Life Insurance Company and the United States Steel Corporation; Judge Robert Carey, of Jersey City; Seymour Cromwell, president of the State Charities Aid and Prison Reform Association; Cornelius J. Ford, labor leader; Richard Stevens, of Castle Point, Hoboken; Frank H. Sommer, counsellor of the Public Utility Commission; Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessey, of Bergen County; Fillmore Condit, president of the Union Oil Company of California, and Judge Thomas A. Davis. The statement follows, in part:

At the request of the four leading suffrage organizations of the State the undersigned have agreed to set forth what they believe to be the real principles involved in the issue, to recite briefly the controlling factors that lead them to support this change in the organic law and to separate the material from the immaterial evidence that has been presented during the campaign, both by those who favor and those who oppose the adoption of the amendment.

Democracy Violated Till Women Vote

(1) We believe it to be in violation of the principle of democracy that one-half of the citizens of the State should be deprived of a vote in the government under which they live.

(2) We believe it to be unjust that half of the citizens of the State should be deprived of a voice in the government, the burdens of which they are compelled by law to share. We do not refer alone to the injustice of taxing those who have no say as to the method by which the tax shall be imposed, but also to the obvious injustice of a social order that forces women into all the activities of the State in competition with men and then refuses to place them on an equal footing with their competitors.

(3) We believe that not only justice but expediency, dictates that the amendment should be adopted. During the past thirty-five or forty years a marked change has taken place in the attitude of the people as to the true functions of government. Formerly it was the general belief that the government was fulfilling its purpose if it protected the life and property of its citizens. Now we expect it to do much more.

It is called upon to supervise the working conditions in factories and the living conditions in tenements. It is called upon to regulate in some measure the cost of living, to guarantee a pure supply of food, and by both constructive and preventive methods to guard the health and morals of the young.

Martine's Arguments Refuted

(4) We have examined the arguments and statistics presented by Senator Martine and others who are opposed to the adoption of the amendment to prove that women do not want the ballot, that they do not vote when the privilege is granted, that woman suffrage has done no good in States where it has been tried, and that it will tend to break up the home, destroy the finer qualities of womanhood, and double the ignorant and criminal vote.

In answer to these statements, we can only say that in our opinion they are not supported by the facts. The truth would seem to be that the number of women demanding the ballot in the United States today is greater than the number of men who have ever asked for anything in the history of the country, and that in States where women have been given the ballot the women vote in quite the same proportion as men.

What is more, we find no evidence to prove that it has done harm in any State where it has been tried. On the contrary, we find much conclusive evidence that in many of the equal suffrage States it has resulted in broadening the outlook and vision of the women, in quickening their intelligence, in increasing their self-reliance, and in raising the whole tone and standard of political life.

Furthermore, the evidence is cumulative that legislation dealing with matters of special interest to women is secured more promptly in States where women have the ballot than in States where that privilege is denied them.

The fact that in our churches 75 per cent. of the members are women and that in our prisons 75 per cent. of the inmates are men would seem to dispose of the argument that it will double the criminal vote, while the fact that in our high schools two-thirds of the pupils are girls is a complete answer to the charge that it will double the ignorant vote.

We do not claim if women are enfranchised in New Jersey that all the beneficent results above mentioned will at once be apparent. The laws of evolution work with irresistible momentum and power, but not in haste. We do believe, however, that woman suffrage is the next great forward reach in the eternal onward march of the human race, and that as time goes on the granting of the ballot to women will be justified in the gradual appearance of a higher standard of citizenship and a broader and nobler national life.

Miss Anne Martin, of Nevada, is hard at work winning votes in New Jersey. She will help in the campaign until Oct. 19, when the New Jersey vote is taken and will then come to Massachusetts to help until Nov. 2. Miss Martin is chairman of the Women Voters' Campaign Alliance, of which Miss Jane Addams is vice-chairman. She is president of the Nevada Civic League. Miss Martin is not only presenting the constructive side of suffrage but is able to tell how it works in the West, where she lives.

Mrs. Laura Gregg Cannon has been maintained in New Jersey as an organizer for the Alliance since May, and the Alliance has raised nearly $3,000 for assisting the campaigns.

On Sept. 30, 128 women, representing the Bergen County Branch of the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, attended a luncheon at "The Warner" in Hackensack in memory of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. Hon. Dan Fellows Platt introduced in turn Mrs. Everett Colby, of Orange; Eugene Kinkead, Sheriff of Hudson County; Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Acting President of the W. P. U. of New York; Senator Charles O'Connor Hennessy; Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, Executive Secretary of the W. P. U. of New Jersey; and the guest of honor, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Much enthusiasm prevailed and many predictions were made for a victory for woman suffrage on Oct. 19.

Bergen County Suffrage Workers grow more hopeful of victory as the campaign progresses. Street and factory meetings are arousing enthusiasm in all parts of the county. Garfield, Fort Lee and Park Ridge factories were visited last week. Tenafly had a fine street meeting, with Margaret Hinchey, the "Irish orator," as speaker. Mrs. Walter Commerce, of Tenafly, addressed three meetings in one day at Park Ridge. Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor spoke in Rutherford and Garfield.

Dr. Harriet M. Dilla, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Lake Erie College in Ohio, gave two months of her summer vacation to help the campaign in New Jersey. She worked under the State President, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, and devoted most of her time to Middlesex County. She toured the State with the Suffrage Squadron.

For the first time since the suffrage movement began, the teachers of New York City will march in the suffrage parade to be held Oct. 23. Miss Ellen O'Brien, treasurer of the Teachers' Branch of the Empire State Suffrage party, calls attention to the fact that 11,000 teachers are enrolled. —Brooklyn Eagle.

Flushing, L. I., has begun a little beforehand to "purify politics" by having a polling place in the woman's clubhouse. What becomes now of the argument of the antis as to the horrors and dangers to womankind that lurk all unknown in every polling booth!

PENNSYLVANIA PLANS SUPPLICATION DAY

October 31, the Sunday before election, will be Supplication Day for suffragists throughout Pennsylvania.

Every man and woman in the State who believes in the ideals of womanliness and Christianity that woman suffrage stands for is asked to pray for the passage of the amendment. These individual petitions for the success of the amendment will be supplemented by sermons, with suffrage as a text, in hundreds of pulpits. Ministers of all denominations are requested to make an appeal on that day to the men in their congregations to vote in favor of the amendment..

The idea came as the direct result of the State-wide interest which the church-going people of Pennsylvania have manifested in the campaign. This has been demonstrated not only in the endorsements given woman suffrage by Methodists, Congregationalists, Quakers, Baptists and other denominations at their annual conferences, but by the individual work being done by ministers, bishops and other church dignitaries in all parts of the State. There is scarcely a town or city in which the ministers and other church leaders are not lending their aid to the suffrage cause.

In Williamsport, the Rev. Dr. Elliott C. Armstrong is doing yeoman work for the amendment, both in his writings and as a speaker; in Huntingdon the Rev. G. S. Womer is assisting by speaking whenever called upon; in Harrisburg, the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, bishop of the Episcopal diocese, is lending both personal and financial aid to the campaign—and so it goes.

Long before the time set for Dr. Shaw's speech in Sharon last week, the big auditorium of the First United Presbyterian Church was crowded to capacity and the aisles were jammed.

FESTIVAL OF LIGHT PLANNED.

Preparations for the big night parade in Philadelphia Oct. 22 have been going forward rapidly. It is to be called the "Festival of Light" in honor of the Women's Liberty Bell.

On Saturday morning, following the parade, the bell will be escorted to Independence Square and then will begin a route of progress through the city. No motor sections will be included in the night parade, but the motors which took part in the parade of last year are invited to accompany the bell in gala dress as a guard of honor on Saturday morning.

All persons interested in the parade are welcome to join it whether or not they are members of any suffrage organization. Each organization has adopted a special dress to be worn in the line of march, a simple but ornamental regalia to be added to ordinary street uniform. It is hoped that many will adopt this uniform, but all persons are welcome whether they are in uniform or not. Information concerning the special style of regalia to be worn may be had of the officers of the various organizations. General information on equipment can be obtained by addressing Mrs. Marjorie Thompson, 1723 Chestnut street, chairman of supplies. Any one desiring assistance in arranging a special outfit for a section, can consult Dr. E. M. Heistand-Moore, 1022 Clinton street, chairman of features.

The Pennsylvania Limited Equal Suffrage League and the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Campaign Committee have each appropriated money to equip a float and it is expected that the line of march will be illuminated with a searchlight in addition to thousands of lanterns and torches of Greek fire. George Creel has accepted the invitation to speak at the mass meeting in the Academy.

Seats on Grand Stand

A grand stand will be erected on Broad street in the neighborhood of the Academy of Music where reserved seats can be purchased to view the parade at one dollar each. Lanterns are now being placed in the various headquarters to receive contributions toward the parade expenses and friends of woman suffrage are invited to help with funds to make the "Festival of Light" an affair forever memorable in the history of Philadelphia.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise
Reginald Wright Kauffman
Zona Gale
Florence Kelly
Witter Bynner
Ben B. Lindsey
Caroline Bartlett Crane
Josephine Peabody Marks
Ellis Meredith
Mabel Craft Deering
Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood
Blanche Ames
Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 585 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Telephone, Back Bay 4717

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Four Months on Trial, 25c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or Foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915

A VICTORY PARADE

Today the great suffrage parade will sweep through Boston.

Whenever a suffrage procession marches the thoughtful mind sees behind and beyond it the long procession of suffrage victories coming up to our aid from all parts of the world. For this movement is not local or sporadic, it is world-wide; and the trend of events is all one way.

Ninety years ago, women could not vote anywhere, except at municipal elections in Sweden and a few other places in Europe.

In the forty years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland, Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, women were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, Oklahoma and New Jersey, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man. In Montana, taxpaying women were given a vote upon all questions submitted to the taxpayers.

In the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark and the province of Vorarlberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan and in all the towns and villages of New York State, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, women were given full suffrage in California, Washington, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Iceland, Denmark and Bosnia; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India) and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. Women taxpayers were given a vote upon bonding propositions in all the third-class cities of New York State. The Kingdom of Wurtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the chamber of agriculture and individual cities in several States gave women a vote on local questions.

Ours is truly a "Victory Parade." We know that we are marching to victory; the only question is whether we shall reach it this year or some other year. That question will be answered this autumn by the men of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

A. S. B.

"KILKENNY ARGUMENTS"

Most of the anti-suffrage arguments, when set down side by side, destroy each other, like the famous Kilkenny cats. Thus the opponents of equal rights insist that women do not want to vote, would not vote if they could, and do not vote where they can. In the same breath they utter a warning cry that there are more women than men in Massachusetts, and that the women will outvote the men. If even six per cent. of the women neglect to vote, that will eliminate more than the whole 53,000 "surplus women" from the vote of Massachusetts; and these very same antis have been trying to persuade us that in the suffrage States only about 20 per cent. of the women cast their ballots!

There is no State or country where the men and women have divided themselves into opposite camps and voted against each other. The women's vote is always divided, conservative men and women voting together in one way, and progressive men and women in another. The division is never along sex lines.

A. S. B.

THE "STORY OF A PIONEER"

Last week The Woman's Journal received from the publishers one of the most interesting books that have ever come to our office, "The Story of a Pioneer," by Dr. Anna H. Shaw. It is the remarkable record of a remarkable life. It is hard to say which part is the more interesting, the childish experiences of the little girl coming from England with her parents to this country, the life in the Michigan wilderness, the adventures of the courageous and energetic young woman winning her way to education and into the ministry, or the later experiences after her work had broadened out and become nation-wide. No synopsis can do the book justice; it must be read. Perhaps the most touching thing in the long narrative is an incident of Susan B. Anthony's death; and it is appropriate to quote it in these days of suffrage processions:

"On the last afternoon of her life, when she had lain quiet for hours, she suddenly began to utter the names of the women who had worked with her, as if in a final roll-call. Many of them had preceded her into the next world; others were still splendidly active in the work she was laying down. But, young or old, living or dead, they all seemed to file past her dying eyes that day in an endless, shadowy review, and as they went by she spoke to each of them.

"Not all the names she mentioned were known in the suffrage ranks; some of these women lived only in the heart of Susan B. Anthony, and now, for the last time, she was thanking them for what they had done. Here was one who, at a moment of special need, had given her small savings; here was another who had won valuable recruits to the cause; this one had written a strong editorial; that one had made a stirring speech. In these final hours it seemed that not a single sacrifice or service, however small, had been forgotten by the dying leader. Last of all, she spoke to the women who had been on her board and had stood by her loyally so long—Rachel Foster Avery, Alice Stone Blackwell, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Upton, Laura Clay, and others. Then, after lying in silence for a long time with her cheek on my hand, she murmured: 'They are still passing before me—face after face, hundreds and hundreds of them, representing all the efforts of fifty years. I know how hard they have worked. I know the sacrifices they have made. But it has all been worth while!'"

The book is adorned with many pictures. It retails for $2. The publishers, Harper & Brothers, offer a liberal commission to suffragists who buy copies to sell again.

A. S. B.

WERE THEY FEMINIZED?

Federal troops have been sent into different States to quell labor disturbances, on a whole series of occasions. In most of these cases they were sent to States where women could not vote. Thus Federal troops were sent not long ago into Arkansas; they were sent into Illinois, Nevada and Montana before the women of those States got the ballot, and they have been sent into Colorado since the women got the ballot. Opponents of equal rights say it was because Colorado was "feminized." What caused it in the four other States, where women were not voters?

Readers of The Woman's Journal are reminded that they are at perfect liberty to take any of its editorials, or extracts from them, and sign the editor's name to them and use them as communications to their local papers. And the editors of our exchanges are invited to copy anything they choose from this paper, with or without credit.

A NEW SOUTHERN STORY

One of the wittiest and most delightful suffrage stories ever published is "The Co-Citizens," by Corra Harris (Doubleday, Page & Co.).

It describes a sleepy Southern town where a rich man has died, leaving to his widow mortgages on innumerable homes and businesses. She is a meek, colorless little woman, who has been suppressed all her days, and after her husband's death she continues to lead the same inconspicuous life—"merely a little old gray barnacle sticking to her husband's estate." When she passes away, the agent of the estate expresses the belief that she has left no will: "She was the kind who does not make a will. Leaves everying in a muddle. No sense of responsibility. I have always contended that since the law classes women with minors and children they should not be trusted with property. They should have guardians"

But the old woman proves to have made a will, and a most extraordinary one. She has left her fortune to establish "The Co-Citizens' Foundation Fund," to be used by a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees—a man and two women—to bring about woman suffrage in Jordan County. The book tells how they did it, and sketches a plan whereby—the author thinks—equal suffrage may be secured by county option. The story is so full of laughable episodes and humorous character-drawing that it is a delight from beginning to end.

A. S. B.

AN IDLE SCARECROW

A story is told of a gentleman who dropped in at a friend's house and was surprised to find him reading a letter aloud, while the foreign maid-servant held her hands over his ears. The maid explained:

"Ay bane got a letter from my young man, and ay not know how to read, so Mr. Gant he read him for me."

"But why do you hold his ears?"

"Ay not like to have him hear what is in dot letter."

This story is commended to certain opponents of equal suffrage who profess great alarm lest women as jurors should have to listen to offensive testimony. Since the reports of trials of this kind are spread broadcast in the press, to be read by the public at large, and even by young boys and girls, it need be no great cause for concern if a few women of mature years should occasionally hear the same things from the jury box.

Old lawyers, with no leaning toward woman suffrage, have said that in cases of that sort there ought to be some women on the jury, as a protection to men unjustly accused. A pretty adventuress can often pull the wool over the eyes of a jury of men, when a jury of her own sex would see through her at once.

But this whole objection is an attempt to make a mountain out of a molehill. In the suffrage States, not one woman in a thousand has ever had to serve on a jury; and of those who have served, not one has complained of being subjected to any impropriety. In the rare cases where a mixed jury has to be locked up over night, the men and women are locked up separately, as a matter of course.

A. S. B.

HIS INDIRECT INFLUENCE

The papers record with complacency that President Wilson cast his vote at the recent primaries in New Jersey. No one suggests that the President ought to be deprived of his vote because he possesses "indirect influence." Yet Mr. Wilson undoubtedly has more indirect influence than any woman in America.

If all persons who have indirect influence were to be debarred from the ballot box, the country would lose its most valuable voters. No one proposes to apply so absurd a rule to men, yet this argument is still made with a grave face in the case of women.

A. S. B.

Governor S. V. Stewart of Montana lately telegraphed to Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse of New York, in answer to an inquiry about woman suffrage: "Equal suffrage was voted into Montana Constitution in November last. We have had short time to observe workings of new order, but Montana women are giving numerous evidences of intelligent interest and a determination to measure up to their new responsibilities. I believe beneficial results will follow."

Everyone interested in the Chicago Teachers' Federation and the struggle through which it is now going, ought to read "The Crayon Clue," by Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds. Under changed names well-known characters and incidents in the dramatic history of the Federation have been woven into a graphic and thrilling novel. Incidentally, a number of good points are made for woman suffrage. It is a remarkable book, worthy of a wide audience.

ORGAN OF CHURCH WON BY FINDINGS

Congregationalist Asks Western Ministers About Suffrage and All Approve

An investigation among the Congregational ministers of the West has convinced the Congregationalist that "fears often entertained in advance are not borne out by the actual workings of equal suffrage." In a striking editorial Oct. 7 the Congregationalist declares: "We are in favor of extending the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship to women."

"In Seattle every member of a representative group of local and State Congregational leaders was enthusiastic in approval," says the editorial. "That State has had eight years' experience—three years of full suffrage under the territorial government and the last five years under the State constitutional amendment. Some said that before woman suffrage came they or their wives were against it, but now all agree that it is better for the women, for the men and for the city and State than the old order. They said that it seemed to be the normal thing for husband and wife, brother and sister, to go to the polls together and vote, as they would go together to church or any public assembly; that under equal suffrage it has been possible to secure better laws, and, on the whole, better officials; that the polling places have become clean wholesome and attractive; that good citizenship and good government had made a substantial gain through the study and discussion of public affairs in the homes. These Seattle men agreed that they knew of no women who were neglecting their home duties because of political interests, but they had noticed one change in the ways of some. Instead of devoting much time to bridge whist, "pink teas" and idle gossip, they were now engaged in good government study classes, in the consideration of social welfare and needed reforms. They said that the women voters took a stronger and more advanced stand on questions of morality and social welfare than men usually do.

"The demand for equal suffrage is an inevitable and essential element in the movement for democracy. We ought not to shrink from this, the final application of the democratic idea."

NEW JERSEY GETS NEBRASKA GIFT

One of the most interesting contributions which has come to the New Jersey Suffrage Association was a recent one from a prominent lawyer of Fullerton, Nebraska, Martin I. Brower. It was accompanied by a letter reading: "I hope you will win in your effort to make New Jersey more nearly a true democracy. I want to help you. If you win, I want the satisfaction of being 'in it' with the rest of you. If you lose, I do not want it to be because I would not 'do a lick' to help you. I will enclose a draft for a small amount."

An automobile parade marked the opening of the eighth annual convention of the Tennessee E. S. A. The delegates present represented the entire State. Mrs. Guilford Dudley was elected president.

WANTED—SOMEONE TO DO RESEARCH

Fillmore Condit Inserts Advertisement for Paleologist to Watch James R. Nugent

In view of the recent use by James R. Nugent of New Jersey of ancient statements by Elihu Root, H. L. Stimson, Jeanette Gilder, Judge Snell of Washington and Bowdle of Ohio as if they were fresh news, Fillmore Condit recently inserted the following advertisement in the New York Times:

WANTED—A paleologist or archeologist to investigate alleged anti-suffrage interviews issued by the New Jersey anti-suffragists; must be rapid reader of old newspaper files from the civil war and quick to detect original date when interview first appeared; should be able to detect changes in text, if any. Address Fillmore Condit, Essex Fells, N. J.

One of the most amusing suffrage novels yet written is "The Co-Citizens," by Corra Harris.

GEORGIA'S CHILDREN

See the children down in Georgia
marching to their toil each day,
Mary Phagans and their brothers,
—not to school or play go they.
Where is chivalry and justice, that
it keeps so very still,
While the thousand, thousand children go to factory, shop and mill?
Never knowing school-day gladness, playtime in God's glorious sun,
Cheated out of all but sadness. Tell us, can you, why 'tis done?

Just because men are so greedy,
children work for much less pay,
And they sacrifice the needy little
lives day after day.

Tell us, mothers of the happy children tramping off to school,
Can you view that sight unthinking,
and stay quiet, calm and cool?
Mothers, yes, and fathers also, can
you see that endless throng
And remain unmoved and careless,
doing naught to stop the wrong?

MOTHER'S PROPER SPHERE

From A Speech by Judge Norman J. Marsh of New York City

Mother never went to a primary, and she was too busy to vote.

Poor, dear mother! What a good woman she was and what a hard life she led!

She scrimped and saved and made the children's clothes. She drove hard bargains with the butcher, the grocer, and the dry-goods man.

She saved the rags, the old bottles, the waste paper, and traded with itinerant rag pedlars for tinware and crockery.

She filled the cellar shelves with elderberry wine and currant jelly; she put up great stores of preserves and made jars of mince meat; and over in a dark corner of the cellar was a barrel of corned beef, and another of salt pork, all the work of her hands.

In the winter she got up before daylight and built the kitchen fire, first getting the coal and kindling wood and shavings, as best she could, from the wood-shed, five steps down from the kitchen. She had breakfast ready for all of us at seven o'clock.

On Monday she washed, using round wooden tubs and a tin wash boiler for the purpose. The kitchen fairly reeked with steam and soapsuds.

Tuesday she ironed all day, and on Saturday she baked.

Sunday she sent us all to church and went herself a little bit late. She left right after the sermon in order to get back home and cook the best dinner of the week, while the rest of us stayed for Sunday School.

She never took a vacation, and I can't recall that she ever had a whole holiday to herself.

Sometimes late in the afternoon she would sit down and read the semi-weekly Tribune or the Atlantic Monthly, the latter loaned by the Ladies' Literary Circle, of which she was a proud member.

In the evening, except Thursday when she went to prayer meeting and Sunday when she went to church, she darned stockings and patched and mended clothes.

Toward the end of her life there was talk of vacations, of trips to Niagara Falls, to the Thousand Islands, to Bermuda, and even to England. Maps were studied and sailing lists consulted, but it all came to nothing.

One hot day in August her tired feet refused to carry her any further and, without complaint on her part, and almost without warning, her heart stopped beating.

For a week father went around like a dumb animal that is sorely hurt. But he soon rallied and spent a lot of time and money putting up a marble slab in the graveyard. It was quite the finest stone there. It had the letters I. H. S. in a winged circle at the top, then a blank space for his own name and the date of his expected decease, and lower down the fact was recorded that his wife, aged fifty-two years, had entered into rest.

On the base in small scrip were two verses from a hymn:

"Asleep in Jesus—blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Unbroken by the last of foes."

"Asleep in Jesus—far from thee
Thy kindred and their graves may be;
But thine is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

The next spring he painted the house and bought a new top buggy; and that summer he married a stout young woman twenty-eight years his junior.

I think he really loved his first wife, and sincerely regretted her. Sometimes remorse gently tugged at his heart strings, and he thought that maybe she ought to have had someone to help her on wash-days; and that the wood-shed might just as well have been built on a level with the kitchen floor instead of down five steep, nasty steps, and he wished that he had taken her on that one trip to Bermuda about which there had been so much talk.

But this was only for a moment. He was soon contented, and almost happy again, when he remembered that she had never been obliged to vote, and that all her life she had been spared the rough business of deciding who might be the supervisor of the Town or the Governor of the State.

MAKE VICTORY CERTAIN

An Appeal from Mrs. Catt to Leave No Stone Unturned

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt publishes an appeal to the New York suffragists, saying, in part:

A Call to Every Woman

On Nov. 2 the vote will be taken on our woman suffrage constitutional amendment. No class of disfranchised persons in the entire history of the world has had a campaign in its behalf one half so thorough-going and far-reaching, so varied and so brilliant as ours.

Every town and city is holding meetings—street meetings, mass meetings, meetings at the country fairs. Wherever men are assembled the message of woman suffrage is heard. Hundreds of men and women are pleading our cause. It would seem that a campaign so splendid could not fail.

That no stone shall remain unturned, no territory escape our appeal, I call upon you, suffragists of New York State. If you, who believe in this cause, will give the rest of October to the campaign, we cannot fail.

The forces arrayed against us are gigantic. The respectable ladies who pose as antis are not dangerous opponents. The real enemy is the "Vice Trust," which is at its old tricks, attacking our amendment submarine fashion under cover. It is the usual campaign of slander. To besmirch the character of our leaders, to misrepresent the motives of our movement, to belittle our cause, and especially to lie about woman suffrage in the Western States, constitutes the plan of campaign.

That we may make sure of victory over these enemies of civilization and decency we appeal to you. Every suffragist must be up and doing. The campaign is big, but it must be bigger. We have done great things, but we must do even more. Our chances are so good that we must make them certain. The result on Nov. 2 depends absolutely on the willingness of our professed friends to come forward with a shoulder to the wheel. The difference between certain victory and possible victory lies with you.

So, as governments call out their reserves in time of stress, we, who have been fighting in the forefront of the battle for nearly two years without rest or pause, implore our reserves to join us in the "trenches." We now entreat you so to plan your personal affairs that you can give time for campaign work. We beg you to put off until after election whatever can be postponed and to do no non-essential things these next few weeks. Help in the making of history. The goal of victory lies just ahead! Can we reach it? We can!!!

In California the amendment was won by a majority of 3,500. There were just 3,500 election districts in the State. Therefore, if each district had lost one vote, the State would have been lost. It may be that the deciding vote is in your district. It may be that the votes you win will turn the majority in our favor. Lose no opportunity to speak to every voter; make it your business to win every voter of your acquaintance. And when you know of a possible favorable vote, make certain that the voter registers and votes on Election Day.

We have right, justice, progress on our side, and the prestige of woman suffrage already established in half the territory of the United States. "A strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether," will make New York white on the suffrage map. The campaign is depending on you. Do not fail us.

NOTES AND NEWS

The birthrate of Colorado is higher than that of Massachusetts.

The Farmers' National Congress, which endorsed equal suffrage, represents 3,000,000 members instead of 1,000,000, as was reported in the Journal of last week.

Mrs. Myron B. Vorce, corresponding secretary of the Ohio W. S. A., concluded her tour with the Liberty Bell in Pennsylvania Oct. 10, and went on to New York City, where she is to do speaking until election day.

Among the list of notable speakers at a big labor mass meeting at Cooper Union Oct. 14 was Hon. Frank P. Walsh, recently Commissioner of Industrial Relations. Mr. Walsh is so deeply interested in the success of suffrage that he is coming some distance and contributing his time and the expenses of his trip.

The centennial of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birth will come in November, but celebrations are being held this month in many parts of the country. A big one will take place in New York on Oct. 31. Next week we shall give a bird's-eye view of Mrs. Stanton's life and work.

All the anti-suffrage claims break down under investigation. Col. Irish has been saying that in California women election officials have stuffed ballot boxes. The editor of The Woman's Journal telegraphed to the Attorney-General of California: "Have any women been convicted of election frauds? If so, how many?" The Attorney-General replied: "Records of this office show no women convicted or charged with election frauds.—U. S. Webb."

I sincerely believe that the mothers of this land should be allowed to vote.—Vice-President Marshall.

Each suffragist is asked to write, on Sunday, Oct. 31, two days before election, five or more letters to friends or acquaintances who are registered voters, and about whose suffrage sentiments there is doubt, to ask them to consider the subject favorably, and vote "Yes" on election day on the amendment enabling women to vote.

The work of the woman voter is large, varied and serious; but the performance of public duty in the right direction is, after all, simply the act of guarding and adding to the comfort and happiness of the home.—Governor George W. P. Hunt of Arizona.

16,000 WILL MARCH IN BOSTON PARADE

Huge Suffrage Demonstration Will Show Massachusetts Today That Women Want Vote.—Procession Next Week in Springfield.

Sixteen thousand suffragists are expected to take part in the great procession in Boston today. "Victory" is its keynote.

The parade will form between Massachusetts Avenue and Charles Street at 1.30 p. m. At 2 o'clock it will move up Beacon from the west and pass the State House, where Gov. Walsh will review it. Mayor Curley will also review it from City Hall. The line then passes into School Street, Washington Street, through Bromfield to Tremont and down Tremont to Boylston.

A suffrage stand has been erected on the Common between West and Avery Streets, with tickets selling at $1 for adults and 50 cents for children. There is a special children's stand. The line turns into Boylston Street, to Park Square, then up St. James and Huntington Avenues to Mechanics Building, where a mass meeting will be held. Miss Helen Todd and others will speak.

Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck will be the grand marshal; Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, head usher; Miss Eleanor Raymond will arrange the college groups and chapters; Mrs. Ruth S. Haskell is the parade headquarters chairman. Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is also chairman of the parade committee.

Miss Virginia Tanner has charge of the decorative features. Mrs. Mary H. Page, Miss Zara DuPont, Mrs. Evelyn Coe, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey and Miss Alice Eldridge form the committee of arrangements. Percy L. Atherton and Dr. A. T. Davison have charge of the music.

The eastern division of the Victory Campaigners, under the direction of Mrs. Walter G. Morey, completed their tour of the eastern half of the State Oct. 9. Barnstable, Plymouth, Bristol, Essex and Middlesex counties have been the work of this division. Mrs. Morey will have covered on this date 184 towns or villages, having noon, afternoon and evening meetings in addition to house-to-house canvassing through the day.

Miss Berry Pottier volunteered her services as business manager for Mrs. Morey during the last three months of the tour. Mrs. Morey herself has spoken at 80 meetings, and in addition has had the able assistance of the following speakers: Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Mrs. Agnes Jenks and Miss Yates of Rhode Island, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, Mrs. Perkins of Ohio, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. McDaniel, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Lewis Johnson, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. Miss Katharine Morey has ably assisted her mother during this campaign.

It is hardly necessary to say that suffragists should put no faith in the reports in certain papers of unbecoming behavior by Miss Helen Todd and Mrs. Mahony at meetings where questions have been asked. Women who were present assure us that these statements were malicious figments of an anti-suffrage reporter's imagination.

Plans are well under way for the Western Massachusetts suffrage parade to be held in Springfield Oct. 23. It is hoped to make this a large affair which will do a great deal to crystallize the suffrage sentiment in that part of the State. The line will march at 3 o'clock. The following committee are arranging for the event: From Springfield, Mrs. Sidney Saunders, chairman; Miss Robenia B. Anthony, Mrs. H. M. Baldwin, J. A. Beauchemin, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brooks, Mrs. H. G. Chapin, Miss Clara Cutler, Charles Early, Miss Lina E. Greenlaw, Miss Emily L. Hinkston, Henry Lasker, F. H. Lewis, R. W. Lewis, Miss Bertha M. McConkey, Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, D. A. Neylon, Miss Frances M. O'Keefe, William H. Parks, John C. Roninson, Mrs. J. H. VanSickle, Mrs. A. C. Starr, George H. Wrenn, C. L. Young; from Holyoke: Miss Nellie Boland, Mrs. Rose Dougherty, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne.

Organizations in Springfield are planning to take part and recruits are expected from the surrounding towns. At the last committee meeting it was reported that about 400 students from Mt. Holyoke College had signified their intention of marching in the parade as a body.

All leagues, organizations and individuals are invited to join in the demonstration. Pledges to march may be sent to Mrs. Sidney Saunders at suffrage headquarters, 243 Worthington street, Springfield, Mass.

The Springfield league plans to hold noon factory meetings every day in the week except Saturday for the rest of the campaign. It is also hoped to increase the number of outdoor evening rallies.

A series of four Sunday afternoon lectures in the Auditorium, free, have been arranged for, beginning Oct. 10.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak at Longfellow School Hall, Roslindale, Oct. 23.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To make the Woman's Journal as useful as possible to the campaigns which close on November 2, the issues of October 16, 23 and 30 will contain the maximum amount of propaganda material and campaign State news. News from the other States will be omitted until the issue of November 6.

These last three issues of the Journal are calculated especially to win votes. Special prices are made and special attention will be given to orders from campaign States.

NO DOUBT ABOUT CALIFORNIA FAVOR

Attempt to Repeal Suffrage Could Not Get Even Necessary Signatures

California is pleased with equal suffrage. The best proof of this is that the attempt to repeal it was a failure.

California has the initiative and referendum. In 1912 the anti-suffragists started an initiative petition for the repeal of the suffrage amendment. One of the printed circulars that they sent out may be seen at the office of The Woman's Journal. It says, in part:

"Only 32,000 signatures are necessary. The expenses so far for printing, obtaining signatures, etc., amount to more than $1,500. Send us $100, $50, $10, $5, or $1, as you please. A majority of the men and a majority of the women are opposed to suffrage. If this be true, it will surely be repealed. Get in and help."

Both men and women were eligible to sign. There were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California; yet the antis failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. This fact speaks for itself.

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor in a statement for distribution to all its members makes a special plea for affirmative votes on woman suffrage.

"WOMAN TOUCH" SAVES $65,000

Prison Stripes and Bed Ticking Vanish Before Miss Davis—Gives Better Food, Too

The annual report of Katherine Davis, Commisisoner of Corrections in New York City, shows the woman touch in government. Off came the stripes from the men prisoners and the bed ticking that covered the women was replaced by checked seersucker. A more nourishing and varied diet was given the inmates at a saving of two cents each, in spite of the increased price of food stuff. The yearly gain in this small detail amounted to $65,500.

THE REAL ANTIS

The Boston Transcript, in its issue of Oct. 4, said:

"It is absolutely true that the liquor interests and their allies are doing everything in their power to defeat the woman suffrage amendment in November."

CHICAGO CLOSES SUNDAY SALOONS

Mayor Thompson Felt Pressure of New Women Voters in Enforcing Law

Why were the 7,152 saloons, cafes and gardens of Chicago closed on Oct. 10 for the first time in 44 years? In explaining why he gave the order for their closing, Mayor Thompson said it was because Corporation Counsel Folsom had instructed him plainly that it was the law.

Why has this long-ignored law not been enforced before, and why is it enforced now? The mayor says: "I have recently received communications from citizens of Chicago that liquor is sold in this city on Sunday in violation of the State laws."

The mayor's message brought to the people, and especially the women, of Chicago the assurance that he would support and enforce the State laws if the people indicated their desire for such action. "The people" now include women.

The issuing of permits for Saturday and Sunday night dances with special bar privileges where the sale of liquor has continued until three o'clock in the morning has been fought in the City Council by a few aldermen supported by many women who have investigated and found out that the youth of the city was being demoralized in this way.

At a meeting of the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at its regular session in State headquarters, Oct. 5, a motion prevailed that a letter be sent to the mayor of Chicago approving his action in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

At the annual conference of the United Brethren Church of Pennsylvania, Bishop W. M. Weekley, on Oct. 7, unequivocally advocated woman suffrage and highly commended President Wilson for his support of that issue. He was enthusiastically cheered by the conference.

The New Jersey liquor dealers took an open stand against woman suffrage at their convention in Atlantic City last week.

EDITOR CONNECTS GRANGE AND VOTE

Equality of Men and Women Secret of Strength Says New England Homestead

The editor of the New England Homestead, one of the Orange-Judd farming publications, draws the connection in an editorial this week between the grange and equal suffrage.

"One secret of the strength and usefulness of the Grange," he says, "has been its equality of women with men, for equal powers of voice, vote and representation throughout the order of Patrons of Husbandry. This fact, together with the generally recognized equality of women with men in the duties and responsibilities of farm life, accounts in part for the increasing sentiment favorable to votes for women in country and town."

The editor says that he has believed in equal suffrage ever since the following incident:

"About 1867 Mrs. Stanton called upon the writer's parents and requested their signature on a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for women's rights. My mother warmly approved, but not my father. Gathering her five older children around her, my mother explained to them what she was about to do. Then with great solemnity she signed her name to the document. I was just old enough to remember Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, but this deed in my own home made a much more vivid impression. My mother's act seemed more important than Lincoln's! From that day to this I have become increasingly convinced that if the Negro were admitted to citizenship at the price of a great war, the least men can do now is to admit women to citizenship without war. No taxation without representation."

PARADE TO SHOW WOMEN OF WORLD

About 200 Banners Will Be Needed to Tell of International Effort

It is estimated that it will take two hundred banners to carry the full story of suffrage organization and suffrage achievement by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in the New York parade on Oct. 23. The international body, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the president, has branches in nearly every country in the civilized world. "Each winter," says Mrs. Catt, "when perpetual darkness shrouds the Land of the Midnight Sun, women wrapped in furs may be seen gliding over snow-covered roads in sledges by reindeer, north of the Polar Circle, on their way to suffrage meetings. From these meetings petitions go to Stockholm asking a voter's share in the Swedish government. At the same moment other women, in the mid-summer of the Southern Hemisphere, protected by fans and umbrellas and riding in rickshas, are doing the same thing under the fierce rays of a tropical sun. It's a long way from Stockholm to Pretoria, from Sweden to South Africa, but suffrage petitions pour into Pretoria, as they do into Stockholm, for the women of the Union of South Africa want the suffrage as much as do the women of Sweden."

ROSTER OF BOSTON PARADE

"Victory" — Virginia Tanner in Greek costume with gold wings.
Squad of Police.
American Flag. Suffrage Flag.
"Forward Into Light." (Banner.)
Grand Mounted Marshal.
Eight Mounted Aides.
Head Usher.
Forty Ushers for Mass Meeting.
Officers of State Association.
(Miss Blackwell and Mrs. Adams in carriage. Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Gilson and Mrs. Leonard on foot.)
Chairman Ways and Means.
Fifty Members of Committee.
Equal Franchise Committee.
Organizers.
Victory Campaigners.
Eastern Division.
Western Division.
Canvassing Squads.
Scotch Bagpipers.
National Officers.
Speakers of the Day.
Float A—"Victory for Massachusetts Nov. 2."
States Where Women Vote with Shields.
Countries Where Women Vote with Shields.
Campaign States, 1915.
Campaign States, 1916.
State Suffrage Associations. (Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)
Suffrage Map.
Chorus.
SECOND SECTION.
Herald, Miss Bolles.
Lucy Stone Banner.
Woman's Journal Division.
Lucy Stone Carriage.
Julia Ward Howe Banner.
Massachusetts State Banner.
Middlesex County, Franklin County, Berkshire County, Dukes County, Hampshire County, Nantucket County, Hampden County, Worcester County, Barnstable County, Bristol County, Essex County, Suffolk County, Plymouth County.
Business Women.
New American Club.
Float.
THIRD SECTION.
Herald.
Outdoor Speakers.
Float C.
Artists and Art Students.
Architects.
Social Workers.
Lawyers and Law Students.
Nurses.
Teachers.
Writers.
Newspaper Writers.
Musicians and Music Students.
Players.
FOURTH SECTION.
Herald.
Political Equality Union.
Women's Trade Union League.
Men's League.
Men Voters' Equal Suffrage Cam. Committee.
Sunday Commons.
Salvation Army.
W. C. T. U.
Unlisted Organizations.
Labor Unions.
Cavalry.
Junior Leagues (over 16).
College Groups and Chapters.
Students—Radcliffe, Sargent Gym, Simmons, New American Club, Harvard, Wellesley, Technology, Boston University.
Physicians.
Dentists.
LATE COMERS' SECTION.
Float D—"Together—Together in the Home, Together in the State."

CALL TO NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association issues the Call to all members and friends for its forty-seventh Annual Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard Hotel, December 14-19, 1915.

In the long yearsof work for equal suffrage no year has been so crowded with self-sacrificing labors for the cause as this, and no year so significant of the early ultimate triumph of woman suffrage. As we issue this call, four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four eastern States. Thousands of women are working indefatigably with voice and pen, and tens of thousands contributing in time and money to win political freedom for women in these States. Other States are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic National Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We shall come together at this, our 47th Annual Convention, larger in numbers, more united in spirit and effort, and more assured of early success for nation-wide suffrage than ever before. We urge our affiliated-member associations to send full delegations to the convention that we may learn from each other's experiences, be inspired by the courage, the sympathy and counsel of fellow-workers, and that our future plans and work may be guided by conclusions reached in full and free conferences as to their wisdom and efficiency.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is a democratic body governed by the votes of the representatives of all of its affiliated associations. At its annual convention the work of the past year will be fully reported, the plans and policies for the coming year agreed upon, and the leaders of the National Association chosen for the coming year.

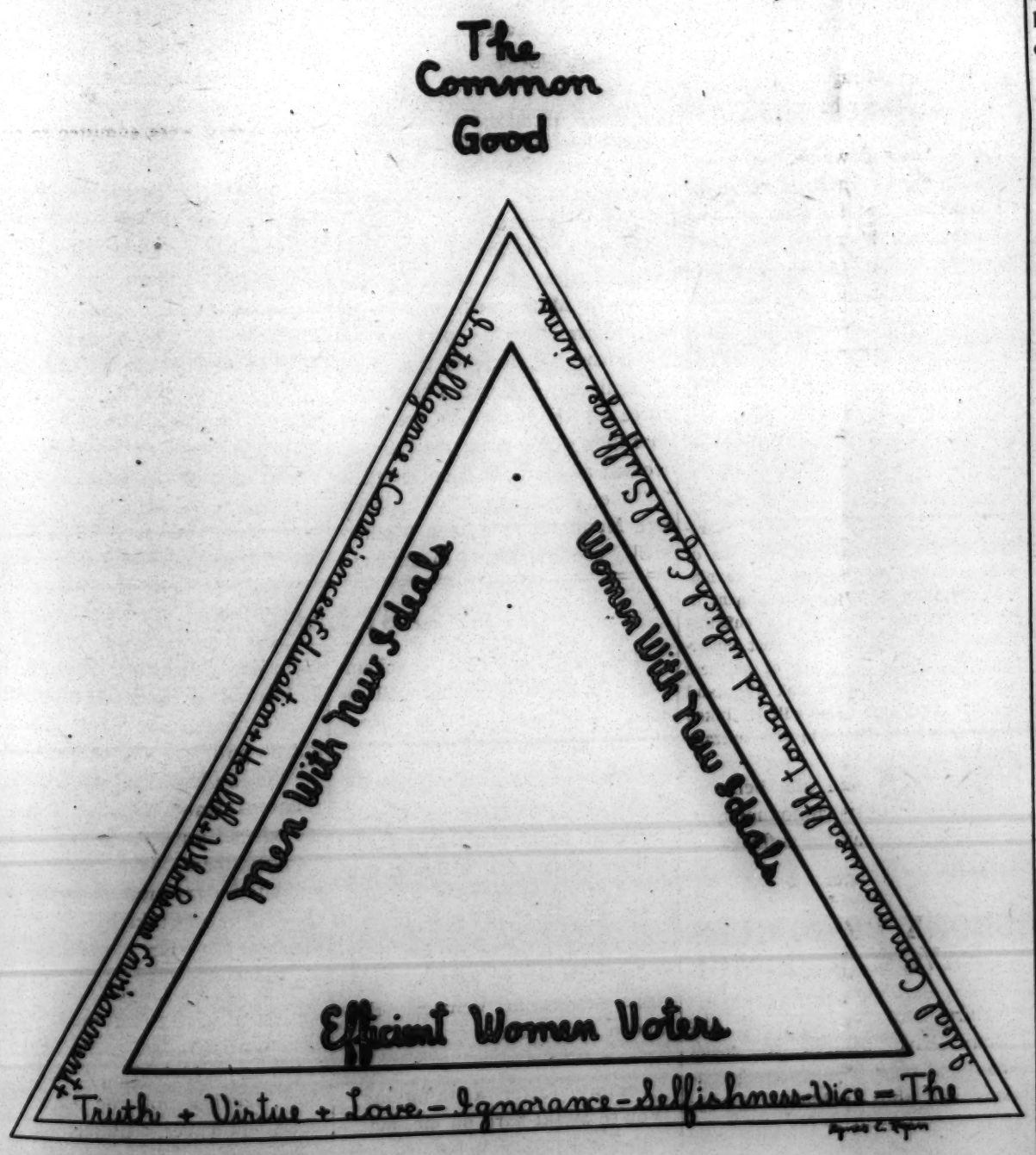
We shall gather in convention this year with renewed zeal and inspiration, rejoicing that the long struggle for the new freedom for women is nearing an end. Public opinion for equal suffrage has increased a hundred-fold in this fateful year. It seems borne in upon the most conservative that it is only a matter of time when nation-wide political freedom will be granted to women as an inevitable outcome of our Democracy, and the last step in the great experiment of self government.

The most terrible war in history is holding us all in the grip of its horror and emphasizes anew the need of women in the world's councils. Never have such multitudes of women been so stirred to new energy and effort for equal suffrage as now when they realize their helplessness without political power to help prevent the waste and the fratricidal horrors of war. With one accord representatives of the women of all nations assembled at the Hague in a Peace Congress and for future war prevention declared:

"This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men."

From the vantage ground of a year of unprecedented advance toward equal suffrage and of marvelously growing public sentiment for its enactment into law, the 1915 Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembles to gather new wisdom and inspiration for the final drive in overcoming the obstacles still blocking the way to the triumph of equal suffrage in the foremost nation of the world.

Anna Howard Shaw, Katharine Dexter McCormick, Nellie Nugent Somerville, Katharine Bement Davis, Emma Winner Rogers, Nellie Sawyer Clark, Susan Walker FitzGerald, Helen Guthrie Miller, Ruth McCormick, general officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.


The Common Good
Men With New Ideals
Women With New Ideals
Efficient Women Voters
Truth + Virtue + Love - Ignorance - Selfishness - Vice = The

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL

Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Louis Brandeis, and Mr. Norman Hapgood have consented to act as judges in the Woman's Journal contest which opened on September 11.

A prize of $25 is offered for the best suggestion which will more completely express the suffrage ideal than does the triangle above called the Common Good.

The contest is open to any man or woman, boy or girl. It will close on Dec. 1. The contest is designed as propaganda. It shows that votes and rights are not all that equal suffrage workers want. It shows what the suffragists are working for. If any one can improve the diagram, the judges will award him or her a prize of $25.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.

INSURANCE

111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — 68 KILBY ST., BOSTON

Fire Insurance covering Loss of Property and Rents
Dwelling Liability, Water Damage and Burglary Insurance
Jewelry and Tourists' Baggage Floaters
Life, Personal Accident and Health Insurance for Men and Women
Court and Fidelity Bonds and Automobile Insurance
Marine Insurance

SEVEN OUT OF 9 SHOWS INCREASE

Unmistakable Trend Toward Equal Suffrage Clear from Submission to Voters

Equal suffrage sentiment is growing stronger. There are now nine States where the question has been submitted to the voters more than once. In seven of the nine the last vote was more favorable than the preceding one.

In Kansas the first time it was submitted it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington, it was defeated the first time by 19,386 majority; the second time, by 9,882; and the third time it carried by a majority of 22,623.

In Nebraska, the first time it was snowed under, almost three to one. Last November it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has voted to resubmit it at the next election.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

The only States where the last vote was less favorable are Ohio and Michigan. In each case the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances. As the anti-suffragists are working these two examples very hard in the effort to show that suffrage is losing ground, it is well to remind them that Ohio and Michigan are only two States out of nine, and that in the seven others the trend toward suffrage was unmistakable.

PERIODICALS FULL OF PROPAGANDA

New Republic Issues Suffrage Supplement — Colliers Has Votes for Women Day

The last days of the campaign are bringing out sheaves of suffrage matter in the leading periodicals, and the great mass of it is favorable. Last week, to mention only the most brilliant examples, the Literary Digest featured its nation-wide poll of the press on votes for women; the New Republic published a suffrage supplement with articles by Charles A. Beard, Walter Lippmann, Herbert Croly, Francis Hackett, Alvin S. Johnson and Walter E. Weyl, and the Independent printed opposing articles by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice N. George, taking care to point out that it had already expressed its own editorial policy as favorable. At the office of Collier's Weekly last week "votes for women" was the slogan of a big mass meeting of 1,200 employees who listened to speeches by James Lees Laidlaw, Charles C. Hommann, Jr., and Henry J. Forman.

THEY PAY TAXES, THEY CAN'T VOTE

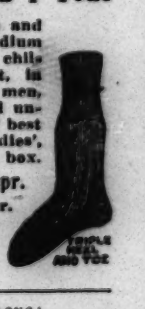
In four towns in Tompkins County, New York—to take one county as representative — the women own 9,077 acres, an average of 104 acres each, according to the New York State College of Agriculture. The total property amounts to $396,152, the largest farm owned by one woman being 409 acres. The average investment of the women who operate their own farms is $4,922; those who rent, and therefore own less stock and machinery, average $4,225; the largest individual investment is $16,075. According to the complete record of a year's business of thirty-two women, which appeared in the Mother's Magazine, the average farm income was $428.

The 409 acre farm—the largest owned by one woman—valued complete at $16,075, produced a net income of $1,774. Another of 136 acres gave an income of $1,108 after paying all expenses. One of 240 acres netted the neat income of $2,155. A dairy farm of 50 acres paid its owner $603.

Secretary of War Garrison says the extra cost of elections if women voted would be "entirely negligible."

Hosiery Guaranteed 1 Year

For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.



15c per pair; $1 per doz. pr.
10c extra west of Miss. River.
PARCEL POST PREPAID
Everybody's Hosiery Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

To Authors and Publishers:

We are printers of many well known publications, among them *"The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

For two cents a word you can get your message to suffragists in all corners of the United States.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 300 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

A QUIET HOME, with pleasant rooms and good table, conveniently located, in small American family. References exchanged. 52 Davis Ave., Brookline. Tel. 1818-2. (42)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

POWERS' MOVING PICTURE machine with double dissolving stereopticon apparatus complete. Woman Suffrage Assn., 26 W. 4th St., Dayton, O. (43)

16,000 WILL MARCH IN BOSTON PARADE

Huge Suffrage Demonstration Will Show Massachusetts Today That Women Want Vote.—Procession Next Week in Springfield.

Sixteen thousand suffragists are expected to take part in the great procession in Boston today. "Victory" is its keynote.

The parade will form between Massachusetts Avenue and Charles Street at 1.30 p. m. At 2 o'clock it will move up Beacon from the west and pass the State House, where Gov. Walsh will review it. Mayor Curley will also review it from City Hall. The line then passes into School Street, Washington Street, through Bromfield to Tremont and down Tremont to Boylston.

A suffrage stand has been erected on the Common between West and Avery Streets, with tickets selling at $1 for adults and 50 cents for children. There is a special children's stand. The line turns into Boylston Street, to Park Square, then up St. James and Huntington Avenues to Mechanics Building, where a mass meeting will be held. Miss Helen Todd and others will speak.

Mrs. Olive H. Hasbrouck will be the grand marshal; Mrs. Bryan S. Permar, head usher; Miss Eleanor Raymond will arrange the college groups and chapters; Mrs. Ruth S. Haskell is the parade headquarters chairman. Mrs. Gertrude Halliday Leonard, chairman of the executive board of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, is also chairman of the parade committee.

Miss Virginia Tanner has charge of the decorative features. Mrs. Mary H. Page, Miss Zara DuPont, Mrs. Evelyn Coe, Mrs. Edward C. Jeffrey and Miss Alice Eldridge form the committee of arrangements. Percy L. Atherton and Dr. A. T. Davison have charge of the music.

The eastern division of the Victory Campaigners, under the direction of Mrs. Walter G. Morey, completed their tour of the eastern half of the State Oct. 9. Barnstable, Plymouth, Bristol, Essex and Middlesex counties have been the work of this division. Mrs. Morey will have covered on this date 184 towns or villages, having noon, afternoon and evening meetings in addition to house-to-house canvassing through the day.

Miss Berry Pottier volunteered her services as business manager for Mrs. Morey during the last three months of the tour. Mrs. Morey herself has spoken at 80 meetings, and in addition has had the able assistance of the following speakers: Mrs. Olive Halladay Hasbrouck, Mrs. Agnes Jenks and Miss Yates of Rhode Island, Mrs. Miriam O'Leary Collins, Mrs. Perkins of Ohio, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. McDaniel, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Lewis Johnson, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Gertrude B. Newell and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley. Miss Katharine Morey has ably assisted her mother during this campaign.

It is hardly necessary to say that suffragists should put no faith in the reports in certain papers of unbecoming behavior by Miss Helen Todd and Mrs. Mahony at meetings where questions have been asked. Women who were present assure us that these statements were malicious figments of an anti-suffrage reporter's imagination.

Plans are well under way for the Western Massachusetts suffrage parade to be held in Springfield Oct. 23. It is hoped to make this a large affair which will do a great deal to crystallize the suffrage sentiment in that part of the State. The line will march at 3 o'clock. The following committee are arranging for the event: From Springfield, Mrs. Sidney Saunders, chairman; Miss Robenia B. Anthony, Mrs. H. M. Baldwin, J. A. Beauchemin, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Brooks, Mrs. H. G. Chapin, Miss Clara Cutler, Charles Early, Miss Lina E. Greenlaw, Miss Emily L. Hinkston, Henry Lasker, F. H. Lewis, R. W. Lewis, Miss Bertha M. McConkey, Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxom, D. A. Neylon, Miss Frances M. O'Keefe, William H. Parks, John C. Roninson, Mrs. J. H. VanSickle, Mrs. A. C. Starr, George H. Wrenn, C. L. Young; from Holyoke: Miss Nellie Boland, Mrs. Rose Dougherty, Mrs. W. G. Dwight, Mrs. M. M. S. Moriarty, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne.

Organizations in Springfield are planning to take part and recruits are expected from the surrounding towns. At the last committee meeting it was reported that about 400 students from Mt. Holyoke College had signified their intention of marching in the parade as a body.

All leagues, organizations and individuals are invited to join in the demonstration. Pledges to march may be sent to Mrs. Sidney Saunders at suffrage headquarters, 243 Worthington street, Springfield, Mass.

The Springfield league plans to hold noon factory meetings every day in the week except Saturday for the rest of the campaign. It is also hoped to increase the number of outdoor evening rallies.

A series of four Sunday afternoon lectures in the Auditorium, free, have been arranged for, beginning Oct. 10.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak at Longfellow School Hall, Roslindale, Oct. 23.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To make the Woman's Journal as useful as possible to the campaigns which close on November 2, the issues of October 16, 23 and 30 will contain the maximum amount of propaganda material and campaign State news. News from the other States will be omitted until the issue of November 6.

These last three issues of the Journal are calculated especially to win votes. Special prices are made and special attention will be given to orders from campaign States.

NO DOUBT ABOUT CALIFORNIA FAVOR

Attempt to Repeal Suffrage Could Not Get Even Necessary Signatures

California is pleased with equal suffrage. The best proof of this is that the attempt to repeal it was a failure.

California has the initiative and referendum. In 1912 the anti-suffragists started an initiative petition for the repeal of the suffrage amendment. One of the printed circulars that they sent out may be seen at the office of The Woman's Journal. It says, in part:

"Only 32,000 signatures are necessary. The expenses so far for printing, obtaining signatures, etc., amount to more than $1,500. Send us $100, $50, $10, $5, or $1, as you please. A majority of the men and a majority of the women are opposed to suffrage. If this be true, it will surely be repealed. Get in and help."

Both men and women were eligible to sign. There were about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California; yet the antis failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question. This fact speaks for itself.

The Executive Council of the New York State Federation of Labor in a statement for distribution to all its members makes a special plea for affirmative votes on woman suffrage.

"WOMAN TOUCH" SAVES $65,000

Prison Stripes and Bed Ticking Vanish Before Miss Davis—Gives Better Food, Too

The annual report of Katherine Davis, Commisisoner of Corrections in New York City, shows the woman touch in government. Off came the stripes from the men prisoners and the bed ticking that covered the women was replaced by checked seersucker. A more nourishing and varied diet was given the inmates at a saving of two cents each, in spite of the increased price of food stuff. The yearly gain in this small detail amounted to $65,500.

THE REAL ANTIS

The Boston Transcript, in its issue of Oct. 4, said:

"It is absolutely true that the liquor interests and their allies are doing everything in their power to defeat the woman suffrage amendment in November."

CHICAGO CLOSES SUNDAY SALOONS

Mayor Thompson Felt Pressure of New Women Voters in Enforcing Law

Why were the 7,152 saloons, cafes and gardens of Chicago closed on Oct. 10 for the first time in 44 years? In explaining why he gave the order for their closing, Mayor Thompson said it was because Corporation Counsel Folsom had instructed him plainly that it was the law.

Why has this long-ignored law not been enforced before, and why is it enforced now? The mayor says: "I have recently received communications from citizens of Chicago that liquor is sold in this city on Sunday in violation of the State laws."

The mayor's message brought to the people, and especially the women, of Chicago the assurance that he would support and enforce the State laws if the people indicated their desire for such action. "The people" now include women.

The issuing of permits for Saturday and Sunday night dances with special bar privileges where the sale of liquor has continued until three o'clock in the morning has been fought in the City Council by a few aldermen supported by many women who have investigated and found out that the youth of the city was being demoralized in this way.

At a meeting of the State Board of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association at its regular session in State headquarters, Oct. 5, a motion prevailed that a letter be sent to the mayor of Chicago approving his action in the enforcement of the Sunday closing law.

At the annual conference of the United Brethren Church of Pennsylvania, Bishop W. M. Weekley, on Oct. 7, unequivocally advocated woman suffrage and highly commended President Wilson for his support of that issue. He was enthusiastically cheered by the conference.

The New Jersey liquor dealers took an open stand against woman suffrage at their convention in Atlantic City last week.

EDITOR CONNECTS GRANGE AND VOTE

Equality of Men and Women Secret of Strength Says New England Homestead

The editor of the New England Homestead, one of the Orange-Judd farming publications, draws the connection in an editorial this week between the grange and equal suffrage.

"One secret of the strength and usefulness of the Grange," he says, "has been its equality of women with men, for equal powers of voice, vote and representation throughout the order of Patrons of Husbandry. This fact, together with the generally recognized equality of women with men in the duties and responsibilities of farm life, accounts in part for the increasing sentiment favorable to votes for women in country and town."

The editor says that he has believed in equal suffrage ever since the following incident:

"About 1867 Mrs. Stanton called upon the writer's parents and requested their signature on a petition to the Massachusetts Legislature for women's rights. My mother warmly approved, but not my father. Gathering her five older children around her, my mother explained to them what she was about to do. Then with great solemnity she signed her name to the document. I was just old enough to remember Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, but this deed in my own home made a much more vivid impression. My mother's act seemed more important than Lincoln's! From that day to this I have become increasingly convinced that if the Negro were admitted to citizenship at the price of a great war, the least men can do now is to admit women to citizenship without war. No taxation without representation."

PARADE TO SHOW WOMEN OF WORLD

About 200 Banners Will Be Needed to Tell of International Effort

It is estimated that it will take two hundred banners to carry the full story of suffrage organization and suffrage achievement by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance in the New York parade on Oct. 23. The international body, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is the president, has branches in nearly every country in the civilized world. "Each winter," says Mrs. Catt, "when perpetual darkness shrouds the Land of the Midnight Sun, women wrapped in furs may be seen gliding over snow-covered roads in sledges by reindeer, north of the Polar Circle, on their way to suffrage meetings. From these meetings petitions go to Stockholm asking a voter's share in the Swedish government. At the same moment other women, in the mid-summer of the Southern Hemisphere, protected by fans and umbrellas and riding in rickshas, are doing the same thing under the fierce rays of a tropical sun. It's a long way from Stockholm to Pretoria, from Sweden to South Africa, but suffrage petitions pour into Pretoria, as they do into Stockholm, for the women of the Union of South Africa want the suffrage as much as do the women of Sweden."

ROSTER OF BOSTON PARADE

"Victory" — Virginia Tanner in Greek costume with gold wings.
Squad of Police.
American Flag. Suffrage Flag.
"Forward Into Light." (Banner.)
Grand Mounted Marshal.
Eight Mounted Aides.
Head Usher.
Forty Ushers for Mass Meeting.
Officers of State Association.
(Miss Blackwell and Mrs. Adams in carriage. Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Coe, Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. Gilson and Mrs. Leonard on foot.)
Chairman Ways and Means.
Fifty Members of Committee.
Equal Franchise Committee.
Organizers.
Victory Campaigners.
Eastern Division.
Western Division.
Canvassing Squads.
Scotch Bagpipers.
National Officers.
Speakers of the Day.
Float A—"Victory for Massachusetts Nov. 2."
States Where Women Vote with Shields.
Countries Where Women Vote with Shields.
Campaign States, 1915.
Campaign States, 1916.
State Suffrage Associations. (Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island.)
Suffrage Map.
Chorus.
SECOND SECTION.
Herald, Miss Bolles.
Lucy Stone Banner.
Woman's Journal Division.
Lucy Stone Carriage.
Julia Ward Howe Banner.
Massachusetts State Banner.
Middlesex County, Franklin County, Berkshire County, Dukes County, Hampshire County, Nantucket County, Hampden County, Worcester County, Barnstable County, Bristol County, Essex County, Suffolk County, Plymouth County.
Business Women.
New American Club.
Float.
THIRD SECTION.
Herald.
Outdoor Speakers.
Float C.
Artists and Art Students.
Architects.
Social Workers.
Lawyers and Law Students.
Nurses.
Teachers.
Writers.
Newspaper Writers.
Musicians and Music Students.
Players.
FOURTH SECTION.
Herald.
Political Equality Union.
Women's Trade Union League.
Men's League.
Men Voters' Equal Suffrage Cam. Committee.
Sunday Commons.
Salvation Army.
W. C. T. U.
Unlisted Organizations.
Labor Unions.
Cavalry.
Junior Leagues (over 16).
College Groups and Chapters.
Students—Radcliffe, Sargent Gym, Simmons, New American Club, Harvard, Wellesley, Technology, Boston University.
Physicians.
Dentists.
LATE COMERS' SECTION.
Float D—"Together—Together in the Home, Together in the State."

CALL TO NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION

THE National American Woman Suffrage Association issues the Call to all members and friends for its forty-seventh Annual Convention to be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard Hotel, December 14-19, 1915.

In the long yearsof work for equal suffrage no year has been so crowded with self-sacrificing labors for the cause as this, and no year so significant of the early ultimate triumph of woman suffrage. As we issue this call, four great campaigns for equal suffrage are in progress in four eastern States. Thousands of women are working indefatigably with voice and pen, and tens of thousands contributing in time and money to win political freedom for women in these States. Other States are rapidly preparing for active campaigns in 1916. At the same time the National Association is putting forth the strongest efforts to win nation-wide equal suffrage through the passage of its historic National Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

We shall come together at this, our 47th Annual Convention, larger in numbers, more united in spirit and effort, and more assured of early success for nation-wide suffrage than ever before. We urge our affiliated-member associations to send full delegations to the convention that we may learn from each other's experiences, be inspired by the courage, the sympathy and counsel of fellow-workers, and that our future plans and work may be guided by conclusions reached in full and free conferences as to their wisdom and efficiency.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association is a democratic body governed by the votes of the representatives of all of its affiliated associations. At its annual convention the work of the past year will be fully reported, the plans and policies for the coming year agreed upon, and the leaders of the National Association chosen for the coming year.

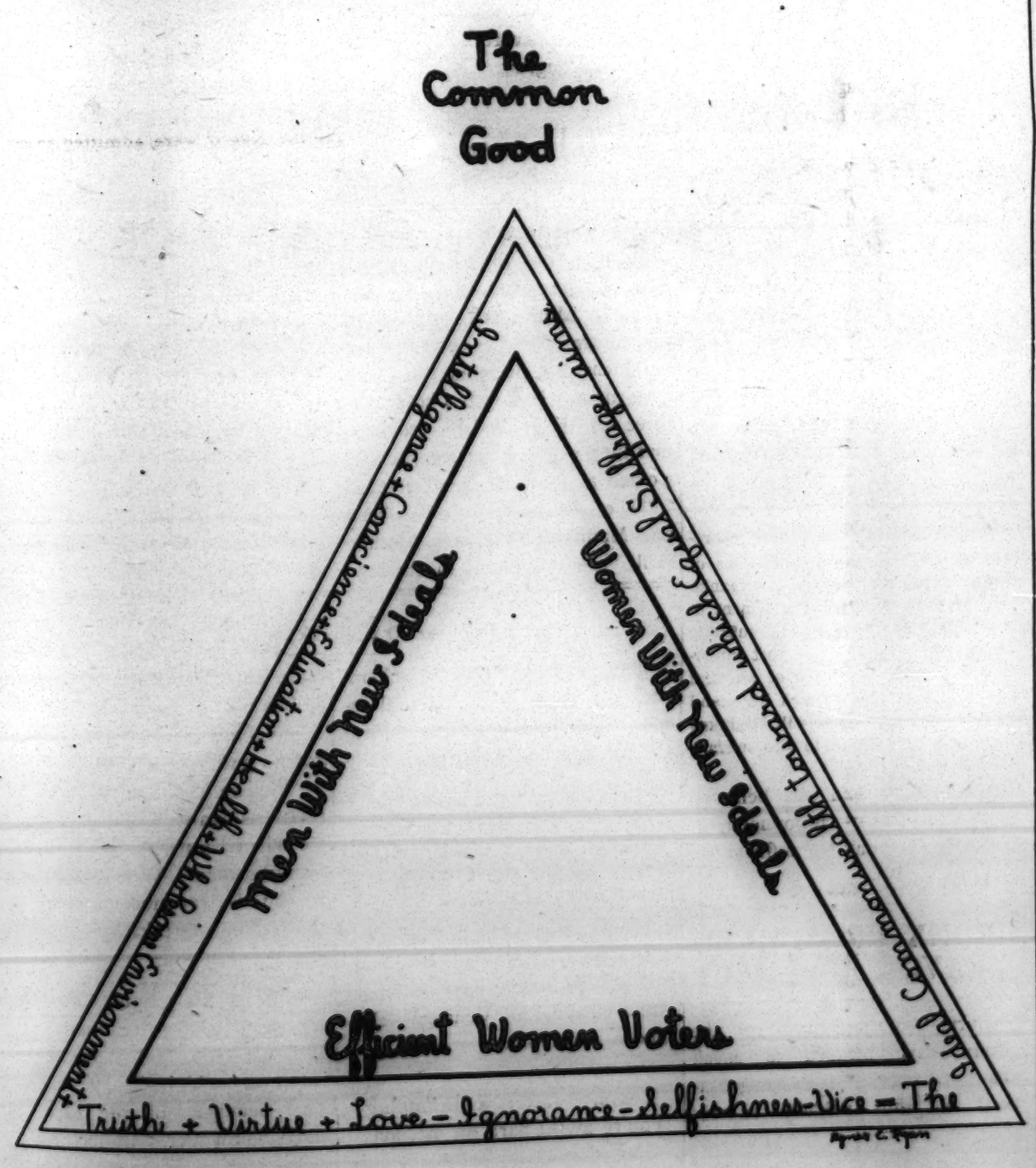
We shall gather in convention this year with renewed zeal and inspiration, rejoicing that the long struggle for the new freedom for women is nearing an end. Public opinion for equal suffrage has increased a hundred-fold in this fateful year. It seems borne in upon the most conservative that it is only a matter of time when nation-wide political freedom will be granted to women as an inevitable outcome of our Democracy, and the last step in the great experiment of self government.

The most terrible war in history is holding us all in the grip of its horror and emphasizes anew the need of women in the world's councils. Never have such multitudes of women been so stirred to new energy and effort for equal suffrage as now when they realize their helplessness without political power to help prevent the waste and the fratricidal horrors of war. With one accord representatives of the women of all nations assembled at the Hague in a Peace Congress and for future war prevention declared:

"This International Congress of Women declares it to be essential, both nationally and internationally, to put into practice the principle that women should share all civil and political rights and responsibilities on the same terms as men."

From the vantage ground of a year of unprecedented advance toward equal suffrage and of marvelously growing public sentiment for its enactment into law, the 1915 Convention of the National American Woman Suffrage Association assembles to gather new wisdom and inspiration for the final drive in overcoming the obstacles still blocking the way to the triumph of equal suffrage in the foremost nation of the world.

Anna Howard Shaw, Katharine Dexter McCormick, Nellie Nugent Somerville, Katharine Bement Davis, Emma Winner Rogers, Nellie Sawyer Clark, Susan Walker FitzGerald, Helen Guthrie Miller, Ruth McCormick, general officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.


The Common Good
Truths + Virtue + Love - Ignorance - Selfishness - Vice = The
Efficient Women Voters
Men With New Ideals
Women With New Ideals
Standards of Conduct + Education + Health + Wholesome Environment +
Standards of Labor + Social Justice + Common Welfare + Laws +
Agnes E. Ryan

THE SUFFRAGE IDEAL

Miss Jane Addams, Mr. Louis Brandeis, and Mr. Norman Hapgood have consented to act as judges in the Woman's Journal contest which opened on September 11.

A prize of $25 is offered for the best suggestion which will more completely express the suffrage ideal than does the triangle above called the Common Good.

The contest is open to any man or woman, boy or girl. It will close on Dec. 1. The contest is designed as propaganda. It shows that votes and rights are not all that equal suffrage workers want. It shows what the suffragists are working for. If any one can improve the diagram, the judges will award him or her a prize of $25.

JOHN C. PAIGE & CO.
INSURANCE
111 BROADWAY, NEW YORK — 65 KILBY ST., BOSTON
Fire Insurance covering Loss of Property and Rents
Dwelling Liability, Water Damage and Burglary Insurance
Jewelry and Tourists' Baggage Floaters
Life, Personal Accident and Health Insurance for Men and Women
Court and Fidelity Bonds and Automobile Insurance
Marine Insurance

SEVEN OUT OF 9 SHOWS INCREASE

Unmistakable Trend Toward Equal Suffrage Clear from Submission to Voters

Equal suffrage sentiment is growing stronger. There are now nine States where the question has been submitted to the voters more than once. In seven of the nine the last vote was more favorable than the preceding one.

In Kansas the first time it was submitted it got only 9,100 votes; the second time it got 95,302; the third time it got 175,376, and carried.

In the State of Washington, it was defeated the first time by 19,386 majority; the second time, by 9,882; and the third time it carried by a majority of 22,623.

In Nebraska, the first time it was snowed under, almost three to one. Last November it came so near passing that a change of 4,128 votes in a total of 189,818 would have carried it.

In South Dakota it was defeated in 1910 by 22,520, and in 1914 by only 11,914; and the Legislature has voted to resubmit it at the next election.

In California and Colorado it was defeated the first time and carried the second. In Oregon it was defeated five times and carried the sixth.

The only States where the last vote was less favorable are Ohio and Michigan. In each case the difference was amply accounted for by local circumstances. As the anti-suffragists are working these two examples very hard in the effort to show that suffrage is losing ground, it is well to remind them that Ohio and Michigan are only two States out of nine, and that in the seven others the trend toward suffrage was unmistakable.

PERIODICALS FULL OF PROPAGANDA

New Republic Issues Suffrage Supplement — Colliers Has Votes for Women Day

The last days of the campaign are bringing out sheaves of suffrage matter in the leading periodicals, and the great mass of it is favorable. Last week, to mention only the most brilliant examples, the Literary Digest featured its nation-wide poll of the press on votes for women; the New Republic published a suffrage supplement with articles by Charles A. Beard, Walter Lippmann, Herbert Croly, Francis Hackett, Alvin S. Johnson and Walter E. Weyl, and the Independent printed opposing articles by Carrie Chapman Catt and Alice N. George, taking care to point out that it had already expressed its own editorial policy as favorable. At the office of Collier's Weekly last week "votes for women" was the slogan of a big mass meeting of 1,200 employees who listened to speeches by James Lees Laidlaw, Charles C. Hommann, Jr., and Henry J. Forman.

THEY PAY TAXES, THEY CAN'T VOTE

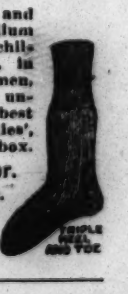
In four towns in Tompkins County, New York—to take one county as representative — the women own 9,077 acres, an average of 104 acres each, according to the New York State College of Agriculture. The total property amounts to $396,152, the largest farm owned by one woman being 409 acres. The average investment of the women who operate their own farms is $4,922; those who rent, and therefore own less stock and machinery, average $4,225; the largest individual investment is $16,075. According to the complete record of a year's business of thirty-two women, which appeared in the Mother's Magazine, the average farm income was $428.

The 409 acre farm—the largest owned by one woman—valued complete at $16,075, produced a net income of $1,774. Another of 136 acres gave an income of $1,108 after paying all expenses. One of 240 acres netted the neat income of $2,155. A dairy farm of 50 acres paid its owner $603.

Secretary of War Garrison says the extra cost of elections if women voted would be "entirely negligible."

Hosiery Guaranteed 1 Year

For ladies, in black, white and unbleached; fine gauge or medium weight; sizes 8½ to 10. For children, ribbed medium weight, in black and white, 5 to 9½. For men, in black, white, tan, gray and unbleached, 9½ to 11½. Made of best American cotton. Will mix ladies', men's and children's in same box.



15c per pair; $1 per doz. pr.
10c extra west of Miss. River.
PARCEL POST PREPAID
Everybody's Hosiery Co.
ALLENTOWN, PA.

To Authors and Publishers:
We are printers of many well known publications, among them "*The Woman's Journal.*" If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.
E. L. GRIMES COMPANY.
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Suffrage Exchange

For two cents a word you can get your message to suffragists in all corners of the United States.

GENTLEWOMEN—Superb Toilet Articles and Rubber Goods by mail. Illustrated book of aids to health and beauty free. Mme. Drake Nekarda, 309 Broadway, New York. (38)

SITUATIONS

THOUSANDS U. S. GOVERNMENT JOBS now open to men and women; $65 to $150 month. Vacations. Short hours. Pleasant work. Steady employment. Pay sure. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. C-124, Rochester, N. Y. (44)

ROOMS.

FOUR ROOMS, arranged for housekeeping. Fine air, beautiful view; three minutes from street cars, ten from steam cars. $16 per month. Address Mrs. F. M. Adkinson, 10 Fairview St., Dorchester, Mass.

A QUIET HOME, with pleasant rooms and good table, conveniently located, in small American family. References exchanged. 52 Davis Ave., Brookline. Tel. 1818-2. (42)

SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

POWERS' MOVING PICTURE machine with double dissolving stereopticon apparatus complete. Woman Suffrage Assn., 24 W. 4th St., Dayton, O. (40)

LOOK OUT FOR ROORBACKS

The unscrupulous tactics which the vicious interests opposed to equal suffrage adopt at the close of every campaign have begun. The night after President Wilson's declaration in favor of equal suffrage a number of telegrams purporting to come from prominent New Jersey residents and protesting against the President's statement were received at the White House. Secretary to the President Tumulty answered them at once, and the next day announced to the newspaper men that signatures to the telegrams had been forged. Richard Stockton, commissioner of charities and corrections in New Jersey, and others whose names Mr. Tumulty did not give, but whose names had been used, had wired in reply that they had not sent any telegrams of protest.

In California, in 1911, the people who were opposed to suffrage went to the length of hiring women of the streets, pinning suffrage badges on them and sending them reeling through the streets under the influence of liquor on Election Day, in an attempt to disgrace the cause.

In other States disgraceful literature purporting to come from suffragists has been circulated at the last moment.

Suffragists must be on their guard. Their opponents are desperate as never before.

PRESS STATEMENTS HAILED AS VICTORY

New York Evening Post Says Effect Wilson's Stand Will Be Great—Other Papers See Decided Gains for Suffrage

President Wilson's declaration in favor of equal suffrage was hailed almost unanimously by the press as a far-reaching victory for votes for women.

The New York Evening Post says that it "has been expected, but the effect of it cannot fail to be great. Say what one will, it is a notable event when the President of the United States gives his adhesion to this cause. And the fact that he has taken a long time to make up his mind lends weight to the arguments to which he has at last yielded. Politically, Mr. Wilson's action will plainly save him annoyance and embarrassment."

The Boston Transcript finds that "the gradual sliding over to the suffrage cause of the Wilson administration is one of the most interesting and significant occurrences in national politics."

"The coincidence of the President's announcement of his marriage engagement and his declaration for woman suffrage, both on the same day," says the Springfield Republican, "prompts some curiosity as to whether the two interests are in any way related. Mrs. Galt's views on the suffrage question have not been generally disclosed, but it is well known that two, at least, of the President's daughters are ardent suffragists. Quite possibly the President has formed his opinion irrespective of the 'indirect influence' which is supposed—particularly by 'antis'—to be so potent in the feminine members of a family circle. The important thing is that he is on the right side and has shown his colors."

The Philadelphia Press declares that the President's statement "is a decided victory for the suffragists and should be a stimulus to their present campaign in New Jersey," and adds, "It likewise may bring into line many of those who are viewing the matter with an open mind."

The stand of the President and his cabinet prodded the anti-suffrage New York Times into five long editorials in as many days. "The antis need waking up, stirring up, bracing up," cried the Times. "Wake up! Get to work! That is the notice that Mr. Wilson's missionaries serve unconsciously on the opponents of votes for women."

The Evening Wisconsin says: "There is every reason for women asking for the ballot to rejoice," and the Chicago Herald calls it "a tremendous gain" and points out as another evidence of certain victory the fact that "few men are more capable of seeing the trend of public feeling than President Wilson."

The Boston Herald also expresses this view, saying: "If the woman suffragists, in addition to their twelve States, are thus able to affix their cause on the aspirants for national favor, they have gone a long way toward ultimate success. Therein lies the significance of Mr. Wilson's action."

The New York World says that "Secretary Garrison's explanation of his reasons for promising to vote for the enfranchisement of women is such as to be especially likely to swing doubtful voters into line with him." Having carefully studied the subject, "the argument that he can see no possibility whatever of harm resulting from giving the vote to women," though seemingly conservative to suffragists, "effectually blankets all the anti-suffragist assertions about the danger to women, to the home and to the community."

The Springfield Republican also makes a point of Secretary Garrison's declaration:

"The Secretary of War, who is accused by some of militaristic leanings, appears not to be impressed by the feeling in certain minds today that women in the electorate would tend to be pacifist in their influence or even for peace at any price, and therefore an embarrassment and source of weakness in a generation that must encounter and solve problems involving national honor and national defense against external enemies. If anyone should feel the force of that argument it is a secretary of war."

EXPECT TO SWEEP JERSEY BY 25,000

(Continued from page 327.)

careful and thoughtful study of questions before announcing a decision, makes us feel that he has given this intelligent consideration.

Mrs. Otto Wittpenn, a friend of President Wilson, and who was formerly Caroline B. Stevens, whose family founded the famous Stevens Technical Institute at Hoboken, says:

"I rejoice in the President's declaration not only for its value to suffrage, but as one more proof of his unwavering belief in trusting the destinies of the nation to the people themselves, men and women alike."

Mrs. Minnie J. Reynolds, secretary of the Woman's Political Union of New Jersey, and now manager of its campaign, because of the bereavement and withdrawal of the president, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, says:

"It is the greatest thing ever done for women by any President of the United States, and the greatest thing ever done by any great ruler in any country. I believe this statement marks an epoch in the progres of women."

MRS. E. F. FEICKERT,
President of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association.

Mrs. Everett Colby, chairman of the Co-operative Committee, sent the following message to the President:

The Co-operative Committee, representing the suffrage organizations of New Jersey, congratulates and thanks you for your magnificent statement in favor of the New Jersey suffrage amendment. This is the most important aid given the cause of political equality since Lincoln took his stand in 1836, and your name will be linked with that of Lincoln in the suffrage calendar.

Mrs. Colby said she believed the President's announcement will carry the day for suffrage on Oct. 19.

BRONX PREACHERS FAVOR SUFFRAGE

Thirty-two ministers in the Bronx have pledged to speak about suffrage to their congregations and thus publicly express their endorsement of the cause and their belief that it is a great moral issue that merits the conscientious consideration of every churchgoer who should not be lined up on the wrong side, the side with the liquor interests and the evil influences of every description. Many others who did not wish to speak on this subject from the pulpit expressed the desire that suffrage literature be distributed to their congregations, who they believe should be informed as to the moral issue involved.

FORMER CENTURY EDITOR FAVORS

Robert Underwood Johnson Declares We Are Failing to Use Sadly Needed Force

Robert Underwood Johnson, former editor of the Century Magazine, declares that he is a recent convert to equal suffrage. He says he was convinced by the clear-thinking and persuasive arguments of women speakers. Mr. Johnson comes from a suffrage family, for every man of his family for four generations favored the extension of the ballot to women.

In a letter to Mrs. William Vanamee of Newburg, New York, he says:

"I believe that not only have we nothing to fear from this quarter—in which of the suffrage States has the experiment resulted disastrously?—but that we are failing to avail ourselves of a sorely needed force of recruits for good government. It is objected that we should be doubling the electorate without improving it. On the contrary, I find the strongest argument for equal suffrage in the prospect that ultimately the quality of the voters will thus be greatly improved. Is it not true that the influence of the intelligent and virtuous is much greater than their relative numbers?"

CANADA FARMERS EXPECT SUFFRAGE

Latin-American Countries Also Predicted Favorable at International Congress

That woman suffrage will sweep Canada and Latin-American countries in the near future was the prediction made by high officials of foreign governments who were in attendance on the International Farm congress last week.

W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture for the province of Saskatchewan, declared the movement already had such a hold upon three of the Canadian provinces that they would grant the ballot to women at the next opportunity.

"The governments of Alberta and Manitoba," said Mr. Motherwell, "are committed to suffrage, were elected on this issue, and I am convinced that the next meetings of the provinical assemblies will give women equal voting powers with men. The Saskatchewan government is favorable to suffrage and I think this province will take the same action shortly."

Adrian Recines, assistant secretary of foreign affairs of Guatemala, said that while women had not yet received the ballot in Central America, they were taking a great interest in elections, were working at the polls, and undoubtedly would ask for and receive the ballot in the near future.

VICTORY PARADE

Features of Huge Suffrage Demonstration in Boston October Sixteenth.

A woman from every town in Massachusetts will be in line.

Thirty bands will march and play throughout the procession.

Governor Walsh and Mayor Curley will review the line of march.

Mrs. Judith Smith, 94 years old, and a friend of Lucy Stone and Julia Ward Howe, will drive the Lucy Stone carriage.

The Suffrage Map will be one of the largest ever seen—fifteen by eight feet. Grouped around it on a float will be bluebirds, human and otherwise.

Helen Keller will ride in an automobile with her teacher, Mrs. Macy.

A group of "middies" in sailor uniform will be in the 10th Norfolk county delegation.

Worcester County will portray the "Heart of the State."

Margaret Foley will read Lincoln's Gettysburg speech at the statue of President Lincoln, in Park Square, at 12 o'clock, and will carry a wreath for the statue in the parade.

For line of march and roster, see page 332.

LAST LAUGHS

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Twickembury, "I know her very well indeed. Our houses in the country are contagious."—Christian Register.

"What made you distrust that Italian refugee? I thought he told a straight story."

"It sounded so, but when I questioned him as to his home and occupation he said he was a street-cleaner in Venice."—Baltimore American.

Tommy (after a thumping): "You're awful hard on me, ma."

Mother: "That's because you have been very naughty."

Tommy: "Well, gee! You should remember that you didn't die young yourself." — Boston Transcript.

"That feller Morgan Buttles is terrible unpopular," said one mountaineer.

"We'll have to git rid o' him somehow," replied the old moonshiner.

"Yes. But we don't want to do nothin' in a way that ain't legitimate an' customary. You know he has p'litical ambitions."

"I've heard so. But he ain't got no pull."

"Yes, he has. An' you an' your relations want to stand back o' me when I put the case up to our Congressman. We'll git Buttles app'inted a revenue inspector, an' then let nature take its course."—Washington Star.

A Canadian named Casey was appointed to a government place. Technically, it had to be held by a lawyer, which Casey was not. The Benchers of the Law Society, however, undertook to meet the technicality. "Well, Casey," said the examiner, "what do you know about law, anyway?" "To tell the truth," replied the candidate, "I don't know a single thing." The examiner reported in his affidavit "that he had examined Mr. Casey as to his knowledge of the law, and, to the best of his information and belief, he had answered every question that he had put to him correctly." The aspirant was thereupon admitted. — Law Notes.